





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## DODGE THE REVENUE

### GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

**Business of the Red Cross Will Fight in the Battle of the Dollar—Relief for Armenia—Wichita Man's Unique Struggle for Fame.**

C. M. Humeston, indicted at Omaha for wholesaling liquor without a Government license, is the agent for the Wichita Express Company at Hastings, and it is really that company which is on trial. The evidence shows that certain liquor dealers in Hastings were in the habit of giving their orders for beer to the express company when they needed it, and the local agent, who acted as the conduit to the office of his company at Lincoln, where they were filled. The Lincoln office had a Government license to avoid possible trouble in the transaction of this branch of its business. If the Government secures a conviction it will vitally affect all express companies.

### TO TRAVEL AS A CLOWN.

Novel Scheme of a Coming Globe Trotter.

On a wager of \$10,000, George J. Mold, an ex-letter carrier at Wichita, Kan., is going to travel around the world under novel conditions. He agrees to leave Wichita penniless, dressed as a clown and to carry a ventriloquist figure, and not to speak during his absence except through the figure. He may engage in any lawful business temporarily and receive presents, but he must make a daily report of his whereabouts and financial condition. He may be absent four years, and when he returns he must have control of \$20,000 or its equivalent. In the case he is to receive \$10,000 from Cash Henderson, who has deputed Robert R. Kinnaird to accompany him on the trip.

### WON HIS WIFE BY PROXY.

Then Sidenkranz, Wouldn't Pay the Matchmaker.

Casper Schmidt, a wealthy farmer living near St. Paul, asks that a brother farmer, Augustus Sidenkranz, pay him \$100 for securing the latter's wife. Schmidt testified that he had entered into a regular contract with Sidenkranz, because of the latter's bashfulness, to do his courting for him and secure therefor \$100. Schmidt secured his sister-in-law as the bride and Sidenkranz was duly married to her, paying \$10 down and agreeing to pay the remainder at a later date. The \$100 was not forthcoming and the suit followed.

### VESSEL SUNK BY THE ICE.

Bebooner George W. Adams Goes to the Bottom of Lake Erie.

The first disaster in ice navigation is the loss of the big schooner George W. Adams, which was cut through and sunk on Lake Erie somewhere near Colchester. The Adams was in tow of the steamer Caladonian, the boats encountering heavy ice off Colchester. In endeavoring to pull the Adams through the ice fields a hole was crushed through below water line and she went down before anything could be done.

### Miss Barton to the Rescue.

The American Red Cross Society has decided to accept the duty of distributing the relief fund for the 350,000 Armenian sufferers and has issued an appeal for aid. Miss Barton, president, says such widespread want can be met only by relief funds running into the millions. It is estimated that the cost of relief per capita will be much heavier than in the case of the Irish famine, owing to the fact that owing to inaccessibility, the Red Cross party, including Miss Barton, will leave immediately after being assured of a sufficient fund to carry forward the work. The effort must be made soon. It takes five weeks to get to the distressed district and demand is urgent.

### Family of Five Killed.

Officer Hammond, his wife and three children were killed at a crossing on the Dayton and Union Railroad, seven miles from Greenville, Ohio, while they were crossing the tracks in an inclosed vehicle, and did not have time to get out of the train. The train struck the carriage, and all were instantly killed. Mr. Hammond and two of the children were literally ground to pieces.

### Import an Insane Woman.

Authorities of the city hall at St. Louis, to which Mrs. Laidie White was removed, have notified her relatives that they must place her in an asylum and pay for her care. She was brought from England in an insane condition, with the express agreement that she would not become a burden to the county, but they grew tired of caring for her.

### Cabinet Breaking Up.

The Spanish Minister of Public Works, Senor Bosch, has resigned in order to clear himself from the charges connected with the municipal works of the misgovernment of Madrid. Senor Romero Obledo, Minister of Justice, has also resigned, but it is understood that, in addition to the above cause, he disagrees with the policy Capt. Gen. Canovas is pursuing in Cuba.

### Funds Go with the Elder.

The disappearance of Elder Oxford from the Shaker settlement at New Lebanon, N. Y., with Mabel Franklin, one of the sisters, is arousing more interest as time goes on. It has now been discovered that the elder took with him the funds of the North "family," over which he presided as elder, amounting to at least \$40,000.

### Will Test Tax on State Bank Notes.

The California Banking bill has been amended by the Georgia Legislature that within a short time state citizens will establish a bank and issue notes for the express purpose of testing in the courts the constitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank notes.

### Gen. W. B. Royall Dead.

Brevet Brigadier General William B. Royall, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence in Washington Friday, aged 73 years. He was born in Virginia in 1839 and served in the Mexican and civil wars.

### Revenue Cutter Missing.

There are fears that the United States revenue cutter Woodbury has been disabled at sea. She has not been heard since she left Rockland, Me., on Dec. 2. It is customary for the cutter to put into port at night. Many believe that she has been blown out to sea.

### Severe Storms in Europe.

The severe storms which have prevailed over Switzerland during the last few days, and throughout Europe in general, have caused great damage, especially in the villages in the mountain districts of Switzerland. An earthquake shock was felt at Basel.

## EIGHT MILLIONS GONE.

Tobacco Stockholders Want to Know About the Shipwreck.

The action of the directors of the tobacco trust, otherwise known as the American Tobacco Company, in giving notice that they would pass the February dividend as a result of a sensational investigation into the affairs of the company, has caused the stockholders to be very anxious for an explanation from the directors of what has become of the big surplus of more than \$8,000,000 and the apparently sudden contraction of earnings which led to the management to pass the next quarterly dividend on the common stock, although the vague statement given on Saturday distinctly stated that there would be a surplus of \$1,200,000, or nearly 7 per cent, after paying the dividend on the preferred stock. Treasurer George Arents, who refused to be interviewed, is a member of the "exchange" and is reported to have said that the February dividend on the common stock of the company would be paid out of the profits of the company. The fact, however, is that the management has announced, several weeks before the regular time, that no such dividend would be paid. The chief concern of the stockholders is to know what has happened to the big surplus. It is reported that the management has allowed the revenues of the company to be wiped out by warfare with competitors.

### TO RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS.

Broderick, of Kansas, Wants the House to Help Cuba.

There is no doubt that a movement to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents will be presented upon the attention of the House soon after its organization has been completed, says a Washington correspondent. Possibly a resolution may be reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of its own motion. This is not a new idea, for the committee does not care to take up the matter itself where the influential members outside who are ready to assume the initiative. One of them is Representative Broderick of Kansas, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee in the last Congress. Mr. Broderick has resolved to prepare a resolution himself if no action is taken by members who are particularly identified with diplomatic matters. He believes that the course of this government toward the Republic of Cuba and toward Mexico when Maximilian was undertaking its conquest furnishes precedents for recognition of Cubans, and that the course of Spain in recognizing the Southern Confederacy soon after its formation furnishes precedent, if any be necessary.

### Germania Sinks the Cambria.

Passengers on the Pacific Steamer Germania had a thrilling experience at London Wednesday morning. As the big ocean greyhound was in the mouth of the River Mersey she dashed, head on, into the Scotch coasting steamer Cambria. The passengers, who had been engaged in the boat for the purpose of going to the trip across the Atlantic, rushed pell-mell from the state-room and staterooms to the upper deck, with bundles of their precious articles in their arms. It was found necessary to restrain the physical forces of some of the panic-stricken passengers from jumping into the choppy sea that was then running. The distressing scene was rendered more acute by the actions of the passengers on the Cambria. A large number had been torn from the latter craft, and the water was rushing into its lower decks and hold with the rapidity of a mountain torrent. Almost crazed by the shock of the impact of the vessels, and fearing that death by drowning was imminent, the Cambria passengers made desperate attempts to escape. In all thirty of the passengers of the Cambria and twenty-eight of the crew found refuge on the Germania. It was well they did, for no one was saved from the steamer. The German crew, however, did not seem to be particularly concerned. The utter lack of discipline on the part of the crew of the Cambria is bitterly denounced. By practically deserting their ship they placed the lives of the passengers in peril, and had it not been for cool head work on the part of Captain Johnstone, of the Cambria, a tragic tale would have been told as the result of the collision. The German crew is necessary to return to Liverpool. She is badly damaged and will be towed to the harbor. There is strong opinion as to where the blame for the accident can be placed, but the German passengers say that the Scotch craft was not properly handled. This question, however, will have to be settled by an admiralty court.

### St. Louis Gets the Prize.

The Republican national convention will be held at St. Louis on June 18 next. That was the decision reached by the Republican National Committee assembled in Washington Tuesday, after spirited balloting lasting two hours. The successive ballots are shown as follows:

St. Louis..... 13 14 15 22 29  
St. Francisco..... 20 10 10 10 16  
Pittsburg..... 9 9 9 1 0  
Chicago..... 8 8 9 9 6  
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0

### Sultan Issues Firman.

Constantinople dispatch: The long-drawn-out controversy between the Sultan and the ambassadors of the powers over the question of the admission of additional guard ships for the protection of the canal was settled at 3.15 o'clock Tuesday evening by the issuance of an iradi granting the necessary firman to permit the guard ships to pass the Dardanelles.

### No One Is Responsible.

The Cleveland coroner has rendered his verdict on the Central viaduct disaster. He falls to find sufficient evidence of an act committed or omitted on the part of any person to warrant him in holding anyone criminally liable for the accident. He concludes that the seventeen victims of the disaster came to their death as a result of the injuries sustained or from drowning in the river.

### Chicago's Murderous Trolley.

Two people killed outright, four probably fatally injured, seventeen injured, many minor casualties in the shape of horses killed, buildings set on fire, telephones burnt out, fire alarm service crippled—such was the record of the deadly trolley in the Chicago police reports during the month of November.

### Must Wear Stripes.

The commissioners of Delaware County, Ind., decided that workhouse convicts must wear penitentiary stripes in future. The severe step is taken to check numberless escapes, but is looked upon as a severe one by a majority of the inmates as "plain drunks."

### More Troops for Campos.

Dispatches from Havana announce the arrival of six transports with reinforcements of Spanish troops for service in Cuba. Generals Martin and Pando were also on board.

### Millions for Missions.

Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., editor of the Missionary Herald, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has compiled

a summary of statistics of Protestant missions. It appears there are 5,000 principal missionary stations and 17,319 stations, occupied by 37,000 missionaries, 23 stations in Great Britain, 18 in Canada, 17 in the Netherlands, 19 in Germany, 3 in Denmark, 2 in Finland, 6 in Sweden, 8 in Norway, 8 in Switzerland, 2 in France, 10 in India and Ceylon, 2 in Burma, 4 in China, 38 in Australia, 14 in Africa, 1 in Central America, and 13 in the West Indies. These Protestant foreign missionary societies have sent out 3,355 male missionaries and 5,210 female missionaries, a total of 8,565. They are represented by 70,083 native laborers, 1,157,088 communicants and have an income of \$14,441,907. The thirty-seven societies in the United States occupy 988 principal stations, 4,011 out stations, have sent out 1,469 male and 2,043 female missionaries, a total of 3,512, and are represented by 14,703 native laborers and 397,252 communicants. The income of the societies is \$5,006,800.

### "OLD ROMAN" IS DEAD.

Allen G. Thurman Passes Away at Columbus on Thursday.

Allen G. Thurman died at Columbus, Ohio, at 1:15 p. m. Thursday. The public career of Judge Thurman was an open book. His comparatively recent prominent position before the public rendered the important points in his career quite familiar. He was born at Lynchburg, Va., in 1813, and removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, with his parents when six years of age. Thurman was not a religious man, in the strict sense, and very often he was positively profane, yet both his private and public life was remarkable for its purity. Since the death of his wife, two years ago, he had been more secluded than ever. He had felt her loss more than his stoical spirit would display, yet his grief had not been the cause of his withdrawal. Judge Thurman was a rich man. The estate of his wife had been well managed and greatly increased. The Thurman family has always been among the most aristocratic in the State, and the younger generation is prominent in the social circles of Columbus.

### A MEMENTO OF WASHINGTON.

Stone Upon Which He Stood While Taking the Oath Is Crumbling.

The bryostone slab known as the George Washington stone fixed in the base of the pedestal of the statue of George Washington in front of the New York sub-treasury is being undermined by the action of the elements. This is the stone upon which George Washington stood when he took the oath of office as first President of the United States April 30, 1789. It began to show the effects of weather last year and was covered by a wire netting to protect it. The stone was beginning to crumble and reported the fact to the Washington authorities.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Annual Meeting Held at the Cosmos Club at Washington.

The National Civil Service Reform League began its annual meeting at the Cosmos Club in Washington with an unusually large attendance of delegates. President John Jay Edson, of the local Civil Service Reform Association, briefly welcomed the league to Washington. After the morning session, which was private, the delegates were entertained at luncheon by Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, first vice president of the local Civil Service Reform Association. President Carl Schurz delivered his annual address in the evening.

### TO SETTLE GOVERNMENT INTERESTS.

Senator Thurston's Plan to Settle Pacific Railroad Debts.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska, Thursday introduced a bill in the Senate for the settlement of the Pacific Railroad's debts. It provides for the sale of the government interest in both the Union and Central Railroads July 1, 1890, to the highest bidder, but there shall be no sale unless the bid shall be at least 50 per cent. of the government interest. The bill is very long and devoted mainly to the details of the transfer and manner of sale.

### PLEA FOR ARMENIANS.

Survivors of Massacres Dying of Hunger and Cold.

A dispatch addressed to the Associated Press and signed by a number of Armenians of Constantinople has been received in London. It says: "Armenia is at her last gasp. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000 and half a million of survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us."

### Ready to Fight Britain.

The Duxbury Club of Cincinnati passed a resolution endorsing the declaration of President Cleveland on the Monroe doctrine and the policy of the Republican National Committee assembled in Washington Tuesday, after spirited balloting lasting two hours. The successive ballots are shown as follows:

St. Louis..... 13 14 15 22 29  
St. Francisco..... 20 10 10 10 16  
Pittsburg..... 9 9 9 1 0  
Chicago..... 8 8 9 9 6  
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 66c; No. 3, 64c to 65c; No. 4, 63c to 64c; No. 5, 62c to 63c; No. 6, 61c to 62c; No. 7, 60c to 61c; No. 8, 59c to 60c; No. 9, 58c to 59c; No. 10, 57c to 58c; No. 11, 56c to 57c; No. 12, 55c to 56c; No. 13, 54c to 55c; No. 14, 53c to 54c; No. 15, 52c to 53c; No. 16, 51c to 52c; No. 17, 50c to 51c; No. 18, 49c to 50c; No. 19, 48c to 49c; No. 20, 47c to 48c; No. 21, 46c to 47c; No. 22, 45c to 46c; No. 23, 44c to 45c; No. 24, 43c to 44c; No. 25, 42c to 43c; No. 26, 41c to 42c; No. 27, 40c to 41c; No. 28, 39c to 40c; No. 29, 38c to 39c; No. 30, 37c to 38c; No. 31, 36c to 37c; No. 32, 35c to 36c; No. 33, 34c to 35c; No. 34, 33c to 34c; No. 35, 32c to 33c; No. 36, 31c to 32c; No. 37, 30c to 31c; No. 38, 29c to 30c; No. 39, 28c to 29c; No. 40, 27c to 28c; No. 41, 26c to 27c; No. 42, 25c to 26c; No. 43, 24c to 25c; No. 44, 23c to 24c; No. 45, 22c to 23c; No. 46, 21c to 22c; No. 47, 20c to 21c; No. 48, 19c to 20c; No. 49, 18c to 19c; No. 50, 17c to 18c; No. 51, 16c to 17c; No. 52, 15c to 16c; No. 53, 14c to 15c; No. 54, 13c to 14c; No. 55, 12c to 13c; No. 56, 11c to 12c; No. 57, 10c to 11c; No. 58, 9c to 10c; No. 59, 8c to 9c; No. 60, 7c to 8c; No. 61, 6c to 7c; No. 62, 5c to 6c; No. 63, 4c to 5c; No. 64, 3c to 4c; No. 65, 2c to 3c; No. 66, 1c to 2c; No. 67, 0c to 1c; No. 68, 0c to 1c; No. 69, 0c to 1c; No. 70, 0c to 1c; No. 71, 0c to 1c; No. 72, 0c to 1c; No. 73, 0c to 1c; No. 74, 0c to 1c; No. 75, 0c to 1c; No. 76, 0c to 1c; No. 77, 0c to 1c; No. 78, 0c to 1c; No. 79, 0c to 1c; No. 80, 0c to 1c; No. 81, 0c to 1c; No. 82, 0c to 1c; No. 83, 0c to 1c; No. 84, 0c to 1c; No. 85, 0c to 1c; No. 86, 0c to 1c; No. 87, 0c to 1c; No. 88, 0c to 1c; No. 89, 0c to 1c; No. 90, 0c to 1c; No. 91, 0c to 1c; No. 92, 0c to 1c; No. 93, 0c to 1c; No. 94, 0c to 1c; No. 95, 0c to 1c; No. 96, 0c to 1c; No. 97, 0c to 1c; No. 98, 0c to 1c; No. 99, 0c to 1c; No. 100, 0c to 1c.

## IS WON BY ST. LOUIS.

### REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL BE HELD THERE.

National Convention Agrees on the Missouri Metropolis After an Exciting Contest—Big Showing Made by San Francisco—Chicago Not In It.

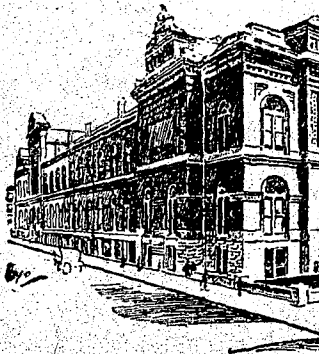
Four Ballots Required. The Republican national convention will be held at St. Louis on the dates of the convention. That was the decision reached by the Republican National Committee assembled in Washington, after spirited balloting, lasting two hours. The successive ballots are shown as follows:

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The morning was spent in hearing speeches in behalf of the contending cities, the doors being open to the various committee delegations. This concluded, the committee began its afternoon session behind closed doors. An eager crowd chinked up the corridors leading to the committee-room and awaited the announcement of results.

The first important question of the afternoon was the date of the convention. The Executive Committee reported a resolution favoring June 18. This was amended by Committee-man Lannan, of Utah in favor of Aug. 18. There was sharp debate, and Mr. De Young of California finally proposed a compromise between June and August—viz., July. The De Young and Lannan amendments were both defeated, and then, by a practically unanimous vote, the date was fixed at June 18.

Then came the main contest between the cities. There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded, the committee-men from the interested sections hurrying about and seeking to effect combinations. At the outset San Francisco secured one more than the nineteen claimed from the first. The announcement of her



EXPOSITION HALL, ST. LOUIS, WHERE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

lead was greeted with enthusiasm when it reached the outer corridors. The strength of St. Louis was somewhat on the State side, but San Francisco, neither Pittsburg nor Chicago made the showing anticipated. St. Louis gained steadily on each ballot. San Francisco sought to meet this by drawing the votes of Chicago, but without avail. The first ballot was held by the delegates of the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg forces toward St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot the San Francisco forces broke for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it, and gave St. Louis the convention. The choice was made unanimous on motion of Mr. De Young of San Francisco.

### Great Rejoicing in St. Louis.

There was general rejoicing in St. Louis over the action of the National Republican Committee in selecting that city for the national convention. Not only those who will be directly benefited by the convention and its attendant crowds showed their interest in the action of the National Committee, but everybody seemed to rejoice. The delegates to the convention in the Exposition Building, the north nave of which will be fitted up at a cost of \$15,000, and when finished will seat at least 15,000 people. Every effort will be made to present to the convention a hall packed with work.

### MUST KEEP HANDS OFF.

European Nations Have No Rights on American Continent.

Senator Cullom addressed the Senate Monday afternoon upon the joint resolution introduced by him in regard to the Monroe doctrine. He declared that the Monroe doctrine was a declaration of the American people to the people of the United States and that it was the duty of the United States to maintain it. He said that the United States had no right to interfere in the affairs of other nations, but that other nations had no right to interfere in the affairs of the United States. He said that the United States had no right to interfere in the affairs of other nations, but that other nations had no right to interfere in the affairs of the United States.

### SENATOR CULLOM.

States should maintain the national honor with its present unity and integrity. It must have an affirmative policy of such unquestioned propriety as to receive the universal sanction of the people. In his judgment the United States could no longer delay the proclamation of the American policy of non-interference. The government of the United States should know that seventy million American citizens were a unit in maintaining that doctrine. Instead of remaining merely an edict of the President the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe should be definite approval of Congress, and thus become a permanent ordinance. Other nations seemed to regard the Monroe doctrine as impotent in guiding the conduct of the government, and hence they proceeded to the accomplishment of their purposes without much regard to the United States. In Mr. Cullom's judgment the time had come when the nation should put the question beyond cavil by a Congressional declaration of the doctrine. The nation had played diplomacy long enough and was now ready to play politics. Great Britain had been disregarding policy requests, arguments, etc., touching her policy to reach out further until, if left alone, she would finally dominate Venezuela. The time had come for a plain, positive declaration of the Monroe doctrine by Congress, and that if necessary, plain, positive enforcement of it against all comers.

### Bradley Sworn In.

The largest crowd ever seen in Frankfort, Ky., assembled to attend the inauguration of Kentucky's first Republican Governor, William O. Bradley. The weather was fair, and the beginning of the inauguration ceremonies at 10 o'clock—fully 15,000 people were in front of the State House. The stand, erected on the State House steps, was tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreen, and ornamented with portraits of outgoing and incoming Governors. Mayor Julien was master of ceremonies, assisted by Adj. Gen. Gross, who led the procession of 1,000 guards to the stand. As the procession started the cannon began to boom on Capital hill, forty-eight guns being fired in honor of the new Governor, who is 48 years old.

### The Exercises.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. C. Taylor. Judge Holt of the Court of Appeals then delivered an address of parting and welcome, which was followed by the reading of Gov. Brown. In closing the Governor caused a sensation by saying that Democracy is not dead, but sleeping, and in four years from now a new Democratic administration will be inaugurated. This remark, which was made with much emphasis, was greeted with hisses, while many laughed at what they considered the Governor's bad taste. Gov. Bradley then arose and the vast audience cheered for several minutes before he could be heard. After thanking the people of Kentucky for conferring on him such an honor, he turned to Gov. Brown and said: "As to my distinguished predecessor's intimation that we will see a Democratic administration inaugurated here four years hence, I want to say that I do not intend to lay that flatteringunction to his soul."

### The Cuban situation is brighter.

Gen. Maceo was killed only once last week.

## HAYWARD IS HANGED.

Murderer of Catherine Gling Pays the Penalty of His Deed.

Harry Hayward was hanged Wednesday morning in Minneapolis. He made a statement of five minutes' duration, and while not making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done. The murderer went to the gallows with a laugh on his lips, and went down with the trap just as he uttered the words, lightly:



HARRY HAYWARD AND CATHERINE GLING.

"Let her go, Megarden." The command was directed to the chief deputy. Prior to the execution the condemned man maintained the nerve which he made him famous. On the scaffold he made an extended statement. He said that to please several persons who had called up to him he would say: "God forgive me for what I have done." His neck was broken.

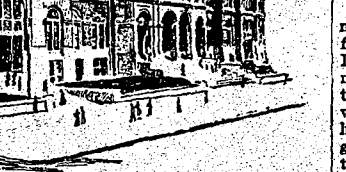
### BAYARD UNDER FIRE.

The Ambassador's Speeches Abroad Attacked in the House.

One of the new members of Congress, Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, caused a sensation in the House Tuesday by offering resolutions for the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard. The resolutions were not adopted, but the impeachment clause was stricken out and the whole matter referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee which, it is expected, will report back a resolution of censure.

### THE DEATH OF ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The death of Allen G. Thurman removes a picturesque and impressive figure from the ranks of the Democratic party. During a long career in public life, Thurman had devoted most of his energy to the public service in channels where it was most effective, and the sum total of his endeavors imposed a large debt of gratitude upon the public at large. Although a Virginian by birth, Mr. Thurman's life-work was done in Ohio, and it is identified. His service on behalf of the commonwealth was long and honorable, including a term in Congress, four years on the State bench, and a long and very creditable record in the United States Senate. It was while in the Senate that he won the sobriquet of "Old Roman," a title which has hung in popular memory as pertinaciously as did his maxims. "A tariff is a tax," was the watchword of the campaign, whereas he was defeated for the Vice Presidency. He was born at Lynchburg, Va., in 1813, and removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, with his parents when six years of age. Thurman was not a religious man, in the strict sense, but he was positively profane, yet both his private and public life was remarkable for its purity. Since the death of his wife, two years ago, he had been more secluded than ever. He had felt her loss more than his stoical spirit would display, yet his grief had not been the cause of his withdrawal. Judge Thurman was a rich man. The estate of his wife had been well managed and greatly increased. The Thurman family has always been among the most aristocratic in the State, and the younger generation is prominent in the social circles of Columbus.



THE DEATH OF ALLEN G. THURMAN.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE THURSDAY.

The Senate on Thursday covered the entire range of legislation from the introduction of petitions, bills and resolutions to the passage of bills, and included two formal addresses. A bill extending the Chicago port of entry so as to cover the State of Illinois received the first endorsement of the Senate. Almost as a formality, the bill was passed by Senator Peffer in advocacy of his bill curtailing the expenses incurred in Congressional funerals and providing that a sergeant-at-arms shall take the place of the committee now sent out to the houses as escorts to the homes of the remains of deceased members. Mr. Call addressed the Senate upon his resolution upon the cruelties alleged to be perpetrated upon the Armenians by Turkish authorities. He thought the United States should at this time exert its influence to the civilized powers in the effort they are making to suppress these outbreaks of bigotry, superstition, cruelty and crime. The House listened to a speech by Mr. Grow, ex-Speaker, relative to President Cleveland's words of criticism of the currency. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

### AVERAGE PRICE OF PRODUCE.

What the Farmers Were Asking for Crops the First of This Season.

The December returns to the statistical division of the department of agriculture relate principally to farm prices Dec. 1. The farm price of wheat was 52.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year. The returns show the average price of hay to be \$9.35 per ton, against \$8.35 same date last year. The average price of tobacco is returned at 6.6 cents, against 6.7 cents last year. The price of buckwheat was 49.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year. The average price of wheat is 53.2 cents per bushel, against 49.8 last year; of rye 43.7 cents, against 50.5; of oats 20.5 cents, against 32.9; of barley 35.4 cents, against 44.3; of buckwheat 49.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year. The returns show the average price of hay to be \$9.35 per ton, against \$8.35 same date last year. The average price of tobacco is returned at 6.6 cents, against 6.7 cents last year. The price of buckwheat was 49.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year. The average price of wheat is 53.2 cents per bushel, against 49.8 last year; of rye 43.7 cents, against 50.5; of oats 20.5 cents, against 32.9; of barley 35.4 cents, against 44.3; of buckwheat 49.2 cents, against 56.2 cents last year.

### CONDITIONS DEVELOPED BY INVESTIGATION OF CEMETERIES NEAR TOPEKA.

Pierce excitement prevails at Topeka, Kan., over the report that out of thirty graves examined in the Rochester and Catholic Cemeteries twenty-one were known as "ghost" graves, a reputation which has been given to a large number of men examining the graves of relatives, brings this information, and threats are made against the



## GOWNS AND GOWNING

### WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public Will be Keenly Interested.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.  
New York correspondents.

THEY are in sleeves as unutilized as a glance at the five fashionable costumes shown here with will convince of that—and there are all sorts of new ideas on view. But a little while ago it seemed that any vane at the shoulder was out of date, but now the rule is occasionally broken by the most swaggy dresses. Then it is all right to have the shoulder fitted close, and the puff, for, of course, there must be a puff somewhere, appearing at the shoulder, but this is a little advanced as yet. The prettier effect is the puff that hangs softly, being drawn closely to the outline of the round of the shoulder. The sleeve called the watermelon, though very ugly, is all right. It is very full at the armhole, though it does not interfere with the round of the shoulder, and it extends in a big, baggy puff to the wrist, where it is caught in to a narrow cuff. Sleeves of this pattern are made with all the material that can be urged into them. It is said that they "give height." There's more assertion than fact in that statement, but this sleeve does show that the dress is lately designed, or at least made over according to the newer ideas.

Another novelty in sleeves is that shown in the first pictured costume. These wide puffs are laid in deep folds and end at the elbows. This dress is unusual, also, for novel treatment of the princess cut. Its skirt is wide, deeply pleated, and shirred several times in the waist in front. It opens invisibly at the side, and both side seams are slashed and lap over, being garnished with fancy buttons. A yoke that covers only the shoulders and is alike in back and front, is of brown

above is the type displayed in the next picture. This is the Louis XVI. sort, made in this instance of Persian velvet. It has wide pleated basques and loose fronts ornamented with large buttons in addition to square revers, and it opens over a blouse front of white chiffon lined with white silk and surmounted by a large butterfly bow of the chiffon. The standing collar is of the Persian velvet, but the belt is of plain velvet. The sleeves have lace ruffles at the wrists. Sleeveless fur jackets are utilized to supply additional warmth to such a rig, and thus attired the wearer seems to have reached the height of jauntness. The skirt that accompanies this jacket is unusual, being of moss green woolen stuff trimmed with lengthwise bands of fancy galloon showing rich but subdued Persian effects.

Brocade velvets are much used for these jackets, and she who is lucky enough to have some old striped brocade will have it made up in a coat with enormous sleeves, its front opening over a vest. The latter will be of lace over silk, and the silk will be seen in the type displayed in the next picture. This is the Louis XVI. sort, made in this instance of Persian velvet. It has wide pleated basques and loose fronts ornamented with large buttons in addition to square revers, and it opens over a blouse front of white chiffon lined with white silk and surmounted by a large butterfly bow of the chiffon. The standing collar is of the Persian velvet, but the belt is of plain velvet. The sleeves have lace ruffles at the wrists. Sleeveless fur jackets are utilized to supply additional warmth to such a rig, and thus attired the wearer seems to have reached the height of jauntness. The skirt that accompanies this jacket is unusual, being of moss green woolen stuff trimmed with lengthwise bands of fancy galloon showing rich but subdued Persian effects.

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A SWAGGER JACKET IN SIDE VIEW.

cloth and is cut long enough to form the pleated collar attachment. Beige cloth gives the remainder. In this connection it is not amiss to mention a modification of the princess dress that is universally becoming. It is a gown that has the becoming unbroken line down the back, that is furnished with little hip pieces, and that in front extends above the waist line in three points that reach up over a loose bodice front of chiffon. Each point is set with a handsome button, and the effect is excellent.

Coat bodies are an important factor in current dress matters, and are offered in great variety. One of the prettiest of them, the first to be accepted into anything like established fashion, is one that fits closely at back and sides and that opens down the front to show a vest, shoulder-wide at the top and narrowing to a point just below the waist line. The edges of the coat as it turns back are variously finished with revers, widening into sailor collar effect at shoulders and back, with facings of contrasting color and material, with fall of lace, etc. The vest is tight and severely plain, or it is bagged and ablaze with shagreen. The back of the coat comes to a little point just below the waist line, and fitted skirts that stop just below the hips are set on. A high stock collar matches the vest, and usually there is a big bow tied in front that either accentuates the severity of the vest or else blends in with its elaborateness. Sometimes a second set of coat skirts are added much longer than the first, and these are rather more flat than the short ones and come all around, ending at the point of the vest in front. Sometimes they are cut away toward the back, again they are turned back in continental coat fashion, to show

by covering back and sides of the bodice part of the dress with velvet edged with rich gold galloon. The velvet cuffs are topped with wider bands of the same galloon, and the plain velvet stock collar is trimmed with a velvet edged with fur and fastened with jeweled buttons. Pearl-gray silk is the fabric of the remainder, the gown being princess and fastening beneath an over-lapping of fur-edged velvet.

To parallel in dress matters the old-time rule of what leads, is to lay down the safe law, "when in doubt, choose green." Don't fear that it is unbecoming, don't hesitate to combine it with any color you like, or to cover it in any desired chiffon. A very stunning grass-green brocade has the skirt quite plain, the bodice was draped in black chiffon, and the sleeves, collar and belt were flame color. The effect was not only good, but the gown was splendidly becoming to a woman who really could not have worn the green had it been unrelieved. Another good model, this time in green cloth, is shown in the concluding picture's visiting dress. The moderately wide godet skirt is trimmed with two panels of gathered cream silk dotted with full silk rosettes, and the fitted bodice has a point back and front and fastens invisibly at the side. Its back is plain, but the front is slightly draped and is drawn into folds beneath one of the rosettes that garnish the cream silk bretelles. The stock collar remains plain, and the full sleeves end in fitted cuffs.

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ANOTHER SORT IN FRONT VIEW.

ling of contrasting color, or they may hang straight. This long coat skirt effect may be secured by a piece set on the skirt band itself. Such a piece gives coat effect to any bodice worn. Not unlike the short coat described

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JACKET EFFECTS ADDED TO A PRINCESS DRESS.

lected of a color found in the brocade and contrasting with its dominant color. Velvet coats of black, brown or any rich dark color are as fashionable as last winter. In some cases they are less heavily trimmed with embroidery in delicate reaction against the vague of spangles for street wear, but on the other hand, the most gorgeous examples are found among the newest. Such a one appears in the third sketch. Worn with a skirt of pomegranate silk that has a band of sable about its hem, its black velvet is relieved by an inserted shirred plastron of the cloth between yoke and belt. A pocket flap is sewed to each side of the bodice, and they and the fitted velvet fronts are studded with large rhinestone buttons. The novel revers are of the cloth and are banded with wide gold spangle galloon, which also appears on sleeves, yoke and belt.

The dainty effects that are attainable with fuchsia lead to their being much used in dress adornment, and explain their occasional use in forms that are especially unsuited to the wearers. The folded sorts, particularly, are productive of unsightly results on certain figures. Women with short necks should avoid them. Let such secure a fichu effect by fitting fairly a curve of muslin that shall lie around the shoulders without fullness. On the edge of this put all the ruffles that are wanted, that the fluffy prettiness so much desired may lie on the sleeves without taking from the length of the throat and from the slope of the shoulders. The huge bow at the throat in the next illustration is another adjunct that should be relegated to the sort of neck that the gushing novelist styles "swan-like." With such it will give a desirable finish to the jacket effect below, which is extremely dainty of itself. This jacket effect is produced

A NEW GOWN OF SKIRT TRIMMING.

by covering back and sides of the bodice part of the dress with velvet edged with rich gold galloon. The velvet cuffs are topped with wider bands of the same galloon, and the plain velvet stock collar is trimmed with a velvet edged with fur and fastened with jeweled buttons. Pearl-gray silk is the fabric of the remainder, the gown being princess and fastening beneath an over-lapping of fur-edged velvet.

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## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Mrs. Root to a Very Stubborn Woman—Convict Root Again on the Rampage—Port Huron Guards Will Not Be Muzzled Out.**

**Wouldn't Pay Her Fine.**  
Mrs. Mary E. Root, of St. Joseph, who is worth \$20,000, recently had some trouble with one of her woman tenants and struck her. She was arrested and found guilty of assault and battery, but she appealed the case to the Circuit Court, where the justice court verdict was sustained. A jury was set for sentence, but she failed to appear, and a bench warrant was issued. She was fined \$15 and costs, amounting to \$30, and two months in jail. To the surprise of her friends, she paid the sentence. As the Court has considerable property, but she could not be persuaded to pay the fine.

**In a Pack of Trouble.**  
The State Agricultural society is in a pack of trouble. When the fair was located at Lansing, citizens voted to pay off \$15,000 of indebtedness on the fair ground, then owned by the Central Michigan Society. The total amount invested by the people was \$20,000. The agreement was that if the society failed to hold the fair in Lansing any one year, the property was to revert to the Central Michigan. In 1903, World's Fair year, the Central Michigan waived its rights, but the fair was not held in Lansing in 1904 or 1905, and now the society is taking to recover the property. The State society owes about \$15,000 to the city. The business committee has induced the Ingham County Savings Bank to renew its note of about \$8,000 and \$9,000. A similar arrangement was made with W. D. Sablin, while conditional promises were secured from the Capital Lumber Co. and Frank T. Nichols. The committee struck a snag in Fred M. Alsford, who not only refused to renew, but informed the committee that he would at once sue on his claim and after getting a judgment, get after the property that comes into the possession of the society.

**Too Good to Be Lost.**  
The Port Huron Guards will not be muzzled out. Assistant Inspector General Williams, of Grand Rapids, says: "Port Huron has had one of the best military companies in the State for the past twenty-three years. No company has a better armory. It is true that there have been differences of opinion as to the nature of the company. Of course, I cannot tell you exactly what my report will contain, but the Port Huron company will not be disbanded or be muzzled out of the service. The city will always have a first-class military company." I have interviewed a number of the citizens, and I find the company stands well at home. It is my belief the boys will get together and elect officers and pull for the first place in the Third Regiment."

**Attempted Murder in a Prison.**  
Boot, one of the four convicts who nearly killed Deputy Warden Northrup in the recent prison riot at Jackson, broke from his cell Saturday and attempted to murder Keeper Melencamp, who only escaped with his life. It occurred at the hour when the guards shift and walk men go off duty. Prison officials believe the convicts made a bold attempt to escape. Boot had sprung his cell lock with a piece of his broken bedstead, and thus opened his cell door, the tier lock being turned. Other keepers, after a desperate struggle, placed Boot in his cell and hung him up by the hands for punishment.

**Short State Items.**  
Mrs. Betsey Caroline Hunt, a Van Buren County pioneer, died at the age of 88. Flint is getting too big for her present police system, and it will be reorganized on a metropolitan basis very soon.

Mrs. William Watson, who was arrested on a charge of robbing the house of Gaylord Harter, was arranged at Ionia, and waiting examination, was bound over to the Grand Jury at Ionia. It was ascertained at the hour when the guards shift and walk men go off duty. Prison officials believe the convicts made a bold attempt to escape. Boot had sprung his cell lock with a piece of his broken bedstead, and thus opened his cell door, the tier lock being turned. Other keepers, after a desperate struggle, placed Boot in his cell and hung him up by the hands for punishment.

A battered coin has led to the arrest of John Vew and William Hilderbrand, on the charge of burglary at West Bay City. Recently a brother of Conductor Matthews was killed by the cars. The wheels passed over his money in such a way as to prevent its recovery. The coin was found. Mr. Matthews kept the battered dollar as a keepsake. Recently his room was burglarized, and the coin was taken. He found it at a Bay City saloon. It had been passed by Vew and Hilderbrand; hence their arrest.

The Lansing Council got in a "swipe" at Justice Grant. A bill of \$9.15 for the cure of a sick servant girl in his employ was turned down. The surgeon's bill fathers landed among themselves about \$11, which they presented to the girl, embodying their action in a resolution which was expected to make Judge Grant feel very mean. The justice, however, explains that as he paid for the girl when she was at his house and suffered no inconvenience, he sees no reason why he should pay for her care outside.

Mrs. Thomas Collier, of Ann Arbor, who went insane over religion a few days ago and compelled her family to kneel and pray by brandishing a chair over them, became better during her confinement in jail, and was sent home. She suffered a relapse, however, and the suit for her confinement before, being once more taken in charge. Now her husband seems affected, and astonished a number of people by claiming that he was ill from having been confined three days in Nagley's pickling vat, of the university. His trouble is believed to arise on account of hers.

John Doran, George Tobbin, William Neuhardt, Milton Thompson, George Delamater and Charles Kne, innocent-looking farmer boys, who got mixed up in a spiritous fight at a Cambridge Junction dance, paid \$12 each in fines to an Adrian Justice.

A country lout called on a Pontiac lawyer last week to start proceedings against a Bloomfield girl for breach of promise. "You say that she never promised to marry you?" asked the lawyer. "I don't see where the breach of promise comes in." "But she promised to be my sister," sobbed the fearful clown, "and she never has."

A Berrien County man has established a retreat for old soldiers near Berrien Springs, where he has erected a large building for their accommodation and furnished it with the things necessary to make life comfortable for the veterans, several of whom are already enjoying the results of his philanthropy.

The Fredonia Rose damage suit at Ionia against Ionia Township resulted in a verdict of \$800 for the plaintiff in the Circuit Court. A horse, driven by Mrs. George, was frightened and backed off a fence, and the result was the destruction of the rose garden. It was once decided in favor of the township, went to the Supreme Court and was sent back for a new trial.

The new directory of Manistee shows a population of 15,750 without the adjacent suburbs.

Hon. Sanford S. Perkins, who served in the 1893 Legislature as a Democrat, died at Saginaw.

Little Dan Hoard, of Otter Lake, was knocked by a pet dog into a kettle of boiling lard and so badly burned that he will probably die.

Ann Reed, a colored woman of Jackson, was found lying on the Michigan Central tracks, apparently seeking death. She is in jail, insane.

J. B. Peck, the Morley man who nearly killed his sister on account of some petty dispute, was found guilty of assault and sent to jail for sixty days.

Gertrude M. Lockwood has been commissioned postmistress at Kalamazoo. Oliver W. Prescott has been appointed postmaster at Oshtemo and Robert G. Milne at Tuscola.

The old Pacific House at South Haven is being removed to make way for a \$20,000 brick block. It was built in 1857, and for a long time was the only hotel in the village.

Martin Meyers, aged 94, the oldest resident of Bathbridge Township, no longer from Benton Harbor, slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk, receiving injuries from which he died.

Damon and Rose City, in Ogemaw County, are but seven miles apart, yet it takes a letter four days to go from one town to the other, and the distance traveled is 200 miles.

The members of the First Baptist Church at South Haven celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the society by a reunion in their new church building, recently dedicated.

Muskegon gets a new factory employing 400 men. The Cleveland Malleable Iron Co. has purchased the machine and foundry company's plant at Muskegon Heights and will start a branch of its business.

The merchants of Pinckney are doing their neighbors again; with every dollar's worth of goods bought they give a ticket on a box of soap, a big wax doll, or some other equally fine thing. They claim it booms trade.

By a decision of the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, returning the case to the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, the Goshen Sweeper Co. is seriously hampered if not knocked out, and the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. given practically a monopoly of the sweeping business.

A peculiar affair was discovered at Kalamazoo. Arcadia Creek, which runs through the city, is two feet wide and one deep, but below there is not a drop. Where it goes is a mystery. Attorney General Maynard has filed an opinion in which he holds that the use of the word "and" instead of "or" in a section of the blanket charter governing cities of the fourth class does not prohibit women from voting at school elections in such cities, as was generally supposed.

Suit has been brought by George Hartigan, of Homer, against the Michigan Central for the loss of both legs. Hartigan tried to ride on a freight train. He alleges that the brakeman ordered him off, and was endeavoring to get off the train, which was moving, when the brakeman kicked him. While he was holding on to the rounds of the ladder, getting ready to drop, the brakeman, he alleges, stepped on his fingers and he let go his hold, falling under the wheels and losing both legs.

The 10-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Kinde, of Kalamazoo, who has been sick for several weeks, has no medical attendance, because her parents believed she was God's child, and God would take care of her better than any physician. The other day the city health officer notified the family that if the child died, he would refuse a burial permit for seven days, because he had performed the humane society served a notice that prosecution for manslaughter would follow the child's death. Physicians were called by the parents who pronounced the child's recovery doubtful.

Chas. V. Deland, new State tax statistician, is of the opinion that the burden of State taxation rests too heavily upon realty, especially upon property in farm lands. After a careful examination of the State equalization from 1881 to 1891, Col. Deland is convinced that many of them have been grossly unequal and unjust. Deland's investigation into the methods of assessing officers has revealed a mass of misformation, inconsistency, stupidity and dishonesty that is actually appalling. He has sent out circulars to all supervisors and assessing officers, and the answers he has received form an amusing exhibit. About one out of five is intelligent and honest; but the returns are so bungling and show so much incapacity as to be actually worthless. One supervisor sent back the blank with the word "rats" written across the face. Another queried: "Do you think I am a d—d fool?" Some cursed the Legislature, the law and the taxes; others admitted that they had little or no attention to the law, but exercised their own discretion; quite a number demanded pay for the trouble of filling out blanks. "One thing is certain," said Col. Deland, "and that is that the law cannot be effective and produce results aimed at without the co-operation of township and county officers. It is an ominous reflection upon our system of government that so many persons who are entrusted with official positions have so poor and narrow an appreciation of what they really owe to themselves and the general public. The mistakes made in this respect are not amenable to compensation to supervisors by a per diem to be paid by the term, not only for making assessments, but for all other duties required by law. Perhaps it is overstepping the line of prudence at this time to lay out a report already on file in my office, but there can be no possible doubt that the 'methods' in and by which taxation of the people is distributed and apportioned are not only unjust and unequal, but in many respects and localities they are dishonest and rotten to the core."

A fake theatrical company put up so poor a show at Lake Ann that the indignant villagers left the hall in a body, armed themselves with snowballs, compelled the "actors" to return the admission fees and then drove the whole combination out of town.

Midland has three available water powers going to waste, one with a fall of over twenty feet, one with a fall of about twelve feet, and one with a fall of ten feet. The water supply is abundant. These water power sites will be donated to any manufacturers that will make use of them.

The State grange, the largest farmers' organization in Michigan, met in annual session at Lansing. The year has been a prosperous one and has witnessed the fulfillment of many of the expectations of the order in the way of beneficial legislation. Seventeen new granges have been instituted.

At a meeting of Benton Harbor, citizens it was decided to send a commission to Washington to urge an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the harbor. The government's recent appropriation of \$1,000,000 is not deemed sufficient. The commission appointed is J. P. Thresher, O. E. Field, and J. R. Morton.

## ALL ABOUT THE FARM

### SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

**Tools Necessary for the Farm Ice Harvest—Apples Not Hurt by Bruising—Potatoes as Food for Stock—Heater for Poultry House.**

**The Farm Ice Harvest.**  
The tools absolutely necessary where only a limited amount of ice is put up consist simply of an ice saw, tongs, hook, chisel, and a wagon or sled. The

**Apples Not Hurt by Bruising.**  
Many of the most profitable operations in commercial life depend in the first instance upon very simple facts. Most persons would pass by without observing the barreling of apples as a case in point. If apples were placed loosely in barrels they would soon rot, though passing over but a very short distance of travel; and yet when properly barreled they can be sent thousands of miles, even over the roughest ocean voyage, in perfect security, says Mehan's Monthly. This is owing to a fact discovered years ago, without any one knowing particularly the reason, that an apple rotted from a bruise only when the skin was broken. An apple can be pressed so as to have indentations over its whole surface, without any danger of rotting, provided the skin is not broken. In barreling apples, therefore, gentle pressure is exercised, so that the apples are fairly pressed into each other, and it is impossible for any one fruit to change its place in the barrel on its journey. Apples are sometimes taken out of barrels with large indentations over the whole surface, and yet no sign of decay. In these modern times we understand the reason. The atmosphere is full of microscopic germs which produce fermentation, and unless they can get an entrance into the fruit rot cannot take place. A mere indentation without a rupture of the outer skin does not permit the action of these microbes. This is a simple reason why the early observation enabled the barreling of apples to be successful.

**In the Wake of a Dronch.**  
As I see many inquiries about clover seedling, I will say that our most successful way of late years has been to sow our cloverseed on fall-sown rye, when the land is in a fit condition to harrow, and then to sow the seed and harrow it twice over with a light, slanting harrow. This year we had a new experience, being left short of pasture from the drought of 1893, says a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. We turned fourteen sows, with one hundred and eight pigs, on a thirteen-acre field of rye, which was seeded to clover, as above indicated, when the rye first started, so as to be good pasture. We turned in eight cows from time to time; of course, we gave up all hope, so far as the clover seedling was concerned, but to our surprise this fall we had the finest stand of clover. It seems that the tramping, and in addition, manure deposits, had the desired effect, but will add that the land is in a fit condition to harrow, and then to sow the seed and harrow it twice over with a light, slanting harrow. This year we had a new experience, being left short of pasture from the drought of 1893, says a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. We turned fourteen sows, with one hundred and eight pigs, on a thirteen-acre field of rye, which was seeded to clover, as above indicated, when the rye first started, so as to be good pasture. We turned in eight cows from time to time; of course, we gave up all hope, so far as the clover seedling was concerned, but to our surprise this fall we had the finest stand of clover. It seems that the tramping, and in addition, manure deposits, had the desired effect, but will add that the land is in a fit condition to harrow, and then to sow the seed and harrow it twice over with a light, slanting harrow. 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# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Ambassador Bayard is a fit representative of the Administration, but not of the country.—N. Y. Press.

The Republican national convention, at which will be nominated the next President of the United States, will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16th, 1896.

On Monday the President sent to Congress a message accompanying the reply of Great Britain as to the Venezuela matter, in which he squarely upholds the Monroe doctrine in every detail.

Hoke Smith is shooting off his mouth in Georgia and the President is banging away at ducks in North Carolina. The present administration accomplishes little in proportion to the noise it makes.—N. Y. Press.

Whether this administration has a financial policy or not is a question which continues to puzzle the ablest business minds in the country. It is a good deal like asking: How deep is a bottomless pit.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

While the democratic newspapers of the East are praising Grover Cleveland for doing his utmost to "kill the silver folly," the democratic newspapers of the West are damning him for killing the Democratic party. Thus the troubles of the big President are accounted for.—Cleveland Leader.

The net gold exports are climbing up close to the 1894 figures. They amount for the year thus far to about \$57,000,000, while at this time in 1894 they were a round \$68,000,000. There is a very strong probability that the latter mark will be exceeded in the next four weeks. This year's record in gold output will be hard to beat.—Globe Dem.

Had it not been for the tariff tinkers of Congress two years ago, to day the treasury would be full and the country prosperous. Never in its history were the crops of every kind so bountiful, and never was there such universal good health throughout the land. The people owe their temporary misfortune wholly to the lack of wisdom of the statesmen they called to the front. It was fortunate that they soon saw their blunder. It will take time and labor to restore things to their former prosperous condition, but it will be done.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A few days after Salisbury, the English Premier, declared in a speech that free trade has almost killed agriculture in that country. Ambassador Bayard, at Edinburgh, denounced the protective system as the sum of villainies, and the recent verdict of the American people in their elections as a pitiable exhibition of weakness and folly. Lord Salisbury speaks of a deplorable fact which every intelligent Englishman views with dread, while Mr. Bayard pours his wrath upon his countrymen for removing from power a party bent on policies admitted to be ruinous abroad, and fast demonstrating their blighting effects on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bayard is not where he can be reached readily by the ballot, but if the case were otherwise he would be buried under a mountain of votes as the worst misrepresentative the United States has ever had in a leading foreign nation.—Globe Democrat.

Many ask, as if it were hard to understand, how higher duties with protection could possibly yield a sufficient revenue instead of a deficit. It is enough to answer that the thing was actually done in 1892 and 1893, before Democratic disturbance came. In the fiscal year 1893 the tariff yielded \$203,355,017, according to Secretary Carlisle's last report, page 123, although sugar was not then dutiable. This year, by adding the duty on sugar, the Democratic party has made up a customs revenue of \$141,328,000 in ten months, and exclusive of sugar not quite \$120,000,000. The dutiable imports, exclusive of sugar, have been 299,814,000, and at the rates under the old tariff the revenue would have been about \$150,000,000, but the new duties actually yielded \$30,000,000 less. Woolens alone at the old rate, if as largely imported, would have paid about \$45,000,000 in nine months, but did pay only \$16,000,000. The reduction on tin plates alone was \$3,851,235, and the loss by making wool free, if imports had been as large as they have been this year, was 11,400,000.—New York Tribune.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]  
WASHINGTON, DEC. 13, 1895.

The members of the cabinet are not as thick-skinned as their master. They have become rattled at the public criticism of Mr. Cleveland's neglect of important public business to go on a hunting junket at public expense—he is drawing a salary for doing nothing, and is besides using a government vessel—and have frantically implored him to return to Washington and stop the criticism. Secretary Carlisle's annual report is ready for transmission to Congress, and although the law provides that this report shall be made to Congress, and not to the President, he is afraid to send it to Congress until it has been edited by Mr. Cleveland. And Secretary Olney is afraid to open his mouth about Lord Salisbury's communication until Mr. Cleveland has instructed him as to what he shall say.

It is now considered doubtful whether the caucus committee which is arranging the republican membership of the Senate committees, will complete the task before the holiday recess. It is not an easy job, by any means.

Representative Grout, of Vt., has introduced a bill that ought to become a law, inasmuch as it probably represents the views of nine-tenths of those who live in places where there are fourth-class postmasters. The bill provides that all fourth-class postmasters shall be elected by a majority vote of those who receive mail at their post offices, and directs that the Postmaster General shall appoint only those who are so elected. Those who have lived in places where men objectionable to almost all their neighbors, have been appointed postmasters, can fully appreciate this idea.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, made an able speech this week on the Monroe doctrine, concluding with these manly and patriotic words: "We have reached the time when it becomes our bounden duty to say to the world with dignity and firmness, that thus far, but no farther, shall foreign systems of government be permitted to approach. Our doctrine is the protection of American interests, and our motto is: America for Americans. We do not claim that the world is ours, but we will insist on our right to be consulted upon affairs pertaining to the American continent. Let us build so strongly and speak so plainly that the way of the future Executives, Prime Ministers, and Ambassadors of our country shall be undoubted. Let it be so clear that no statesman of the future can find, as Mr. Calhoun did in the Senate, any ingenious theory to weaken its force and value. Let it be so certain and emphatic that no Secretary of State can hereafter become a willing party to a treaty, yielding a share of the control and supervision of any inter-oceanic canal to any European country, as in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. And let it be so straight and practical that no American Ambassador to the British court shall feel at liberty to question the policy of his own government, or possibly apologize for the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe doctrine."

The result of the adoption by the House of Representative Barrett's impeachment resolution, directing the committee on foreign affairs to investigate two speeches made by Ambassador Bayard—one in August and the other in November—in which he characterized republicans as socialists because of their belief in the policy of protection, and otherwise abused Americans, will not be the impeachment of Mr. Bayard, but it is almost certain to be a sharp censure from the House, unless it can be shown that he was not correctly reported by the English papers. Mr. Barrett's resolution would not have been introduced if the democrats had not adopted the policy of objecting to every resolution offered in the House. Mr. Barrett's Massachusetts colleague, Representative McCull, offered a resolution merely asking, whether the President had taken any steps to ascertain, whether Ambassador Bayard had used the language attributed to him, and when that was objected to by Mr. Crisp, Mr. Barrett got mad, and raised a question of privilege, which was sustained by Speaker Reed, and offered his impeachment resolution.

Those Republicans who are not committed to any particular man as the Presidential nominee of the party, think the national committee did a very wise thing in selecting St. Louis as the convention city. Whether true or not does not matter, but it is certain that the names of each of the other cities contesting for the honor, had gotten associated with some particular candidate, and the selection of either of them would have caused the impression to go out that the committee was favoring the candidate, who wanted the convention held there. That objection did not apply to St. Louis. The setting of June 16th, as the date for the con-

vention seems to give general satisfaction.

Until the committees are named the House can pass no bills except by unanimous consent. Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, has the honor of having introduced and put through the first bill passed by the House at this session—one amending the present law so as to make the customs district of Chicago embrace the entire states of Illinois and Indiana.

It is respectfully suggested to the Administration that the Treasury needs more than it does ducks.—N. Y. Press.

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In the January CENTURY Professor Sloane will give an account of Napoleon's headquarter arrangement and his personal habits during the later campaigns. It was a marvelous system of military effectiveness, with nothing sacrificed to imperial etiquette.

## A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Anna Schiele, 2625 Cottage Grove, Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Fournier's Drug store.

President Cleveland's salary is \$137 per day. Now if he were paying out and expending \$200 per day he would hustle around and change things mighty quick. But the United States treasury is in that condition and it doesn't worry him a particle. He proposes to go right along the same blind path his party of "perfidy and dishonor" laid out for him a year ago.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescription or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

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NOTICE is hereby given that we have taken up two stray oxen. They are of a red color, with long horns. One has a white spot in face. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

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## FORAKER IN FRONT.

WILL BE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO.

To Succeed Calvin S. Brice—Interesting Incidents in the Career of This Republican Politician—He Gets the Office Without a Fight.

**Foraker and Family.**  
Joseph Benson Foraker declared emphatically that he had gone out of politics for good when he was defeated for the Ohio Governorship in 1880, but he is again in the front, and will be the next United States Senator from the Buckeye State. Foraker is such a last-minute fighter. It never seemed to make any difference to him, until his disastrous defeat of 1880, whether he won or lost. He went on fighting just as enthusiastically in the latter as in the former instance, and it is possible that even then he would not have given up and declared himself permanently out had it not been that politics is not a profitable occupation, and he felt the necessity of making money while he was young enough to do so. He has been practicing law now for about six years, and it is understood that he has done very well.



JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

Foraker is not yet 50. He was born in Randolph, O., in July, 1846. When he was 2 years old the family removed to a place about three miles from that village, and in the home thus established young Ben, as he was called when a boy, passed his early years. He must have been a lad of strong characteristics, for when he was only 7 years old one Sam Newell, a neighbor of the Foraker family, predicted that "one of these days" Ben would be Governor of the State of Ohio. In 1885 this prediction came true. Two years later he was re-elected to the gubernatorial chair. In 1889 he was renominated against his own better judgment and defeated. As he ran unsuccessfully for the office in 1883, two years before his first election, his candidacy in 1889 was the fourth. But the governorship was not the first responsible place filled by Mr. Foraker. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, when, 27 years of age, and speedily built up a booming practice.



MISS JULIA B. FORAKER, AGED 15.  
MISS LOUISE FORAKER, AGED 17.  
MISS FLORENCE FORAKER, AGED 21.

In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati and remained upon the bench until 1882, when he resigned because of ill health. It is not of record that he made enemies while a Judge, but every one who reads the political news of the day knows that he made lots of them while Governor. He has a frank, outspoken way of saying things that displeases many people, and he is such a strong partisan as often to go far in his remarks concerning those of the other side than is at all agreeable. He was 15 years old when the civil war broke out. His elder brother enlisted in the Northern army, and Ben wanted to go with him, dreadfully, but was not allowed to. The next year, however, he joined Company A of the Eighty-ninth Infantry, Ohio volunteers. A year later, and when he was only 17 years old, he was temporarily put in command of



MRS. FORAKER.

his company. During all the time of his service, which extended to the close of hostilities, he served with much credit. When mustered out at the end of the war, at Fort Denison, he was not 19 years of age.

Mr. Foraker, in 1870 married Miss Julia Bundy, daughter of Ezekiel S. Bundy, now Congressman. And when Foraker goes to Washington he will take with him his wife, one of the most charming women who have graced the capital city in many years, and three most beautiful daughters. The latter are aged respectively 21, 19 and 16 years. Mrs. Foraker is an exceptionally intelligent woman and is very well informed. Being deeply interested in politics and well versed as to what is going on in the political world, she has been of very great assistance to her

husband. Notwithstanding the interest she takes in things of a public nature, Mrs. Foraker is essentially a home woman and believes that a wife's and mother's greatest field of labor is in the bosom of her family. Mrs. Foraker has a gift for architecture and planned throughout their beautiful home on Cross Lane street, Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati. The house is always a center of attraction, for young people particularly, and there are always good music and good cheer. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Foraker is active in church work.

### A MISSIONARY BICYCLE.

Such a Strong Attraction, It Broke Up a Gospel Meeting.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the Rev. H. A. Schaffner from his daughter, a missionary in Persia:

"Mr. Allen, the superintendent of the industrial department, has gone to America to learn something more of the iron trade, as an iron department is to be added to the shop. He started off on his bicycle, and expected to ride to Batoum, on the Black Sea, to stop at Samson, and run up to Marsovan on his wheel to see the training school there, and take the steamer to Mar-selles and run across France, making the journey as cheap as possible.

"In August he took a tour to the southern part of our field on his wheel. He would leave the horsemen who accompanied him way behind him, and he rode most of the way alone. Every where he was an object of the greatest wonder and excitement. Some said it was the cholera came again.

"He would get to a village, and the whole place would gather to see him. He would have to give an exhibition, and finally end up in some open place where the native helper who accompanied him would be ready to hold a service. The congregation was there with no ringing of bells, except the bicycle bell.

"Mr. Allen says that in this way villages were opened up where never before had the gospel message been allowed to enter. But sometimes he got into trouble, and at one place such a mob surrounded him that he had to get out of the village at the earliest opportunity.

"One day he was riding alone when he saw a horseman ahead of him, who stopped and waited with him at night at this strange apparition. Then the man drew out a cartridge and slipped it into his gun, at which Mr. Allen jumped off his wheel with the greatest alacrity and called out: 'Don't shoot. I'm a man!'—Cleveland Leader.

### A Phenomenal Sleeper.

Amos J. Manning, of Mount Carmel, awoke Saturday morning from a sleep that lasted almost continuously during the past six weeks, but is apt to go into dreamland again at any moment, as he has been affected with a lethargic malady during the past eleven years to such an extent that he frequently spends four-fifths of his time in slumber. Manning is now 31 years of age, and usually finds employment around

the mines when he is not in his sleeping spells.

"The trouble was first noticed about eleven years ago, when he began sleeping hours over the time usually allowed for the recuperation of the mind and body. His slumbers gradually grew upon him with years, and his family and friends no longer express surprise when he remains in a comatose condition for weeks at a time. Owing to the family's limited means they have been unable to give him much medical attention, but the physicians who have examined him pronounce his case as mysterious as it is unusual. When Manning is sleeping he is in a regular stupor, and cannot be awakened until his desire for rest has left him entirely. They feed him every day, whether he is awake or not, by propping up in bed and putting his food in his mouth. He has frequently lived in this manner for a month at a time, and when he awakes he says the time passed in slumber has been a blank to him. His general health appears to be good.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

### He Wanted the Watch.

A young English barrister in Africa was once retained to defend a Zulu charged with stealing a gold watch. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the lawyer made such a good defense that his client was discharged. The same evening he was sitting with the magistrate on the porch of the hotel, when the Zulu came up and said in English: "Master, can I wear the watch now?" pulling out the stolen article at the same time.

The magistrate roared with laughter, and the young advocate was somewhat confused.—New York Mail and Express.

### Why Men Become Bald.

Men become bald more frequently than women because of the coarseness of the hairs they wear, which keeps the head too hot, induces perspiration and weakens the hair. The boys of the famous Blue Coat school in London, who never wear hats, never become bald late in life.

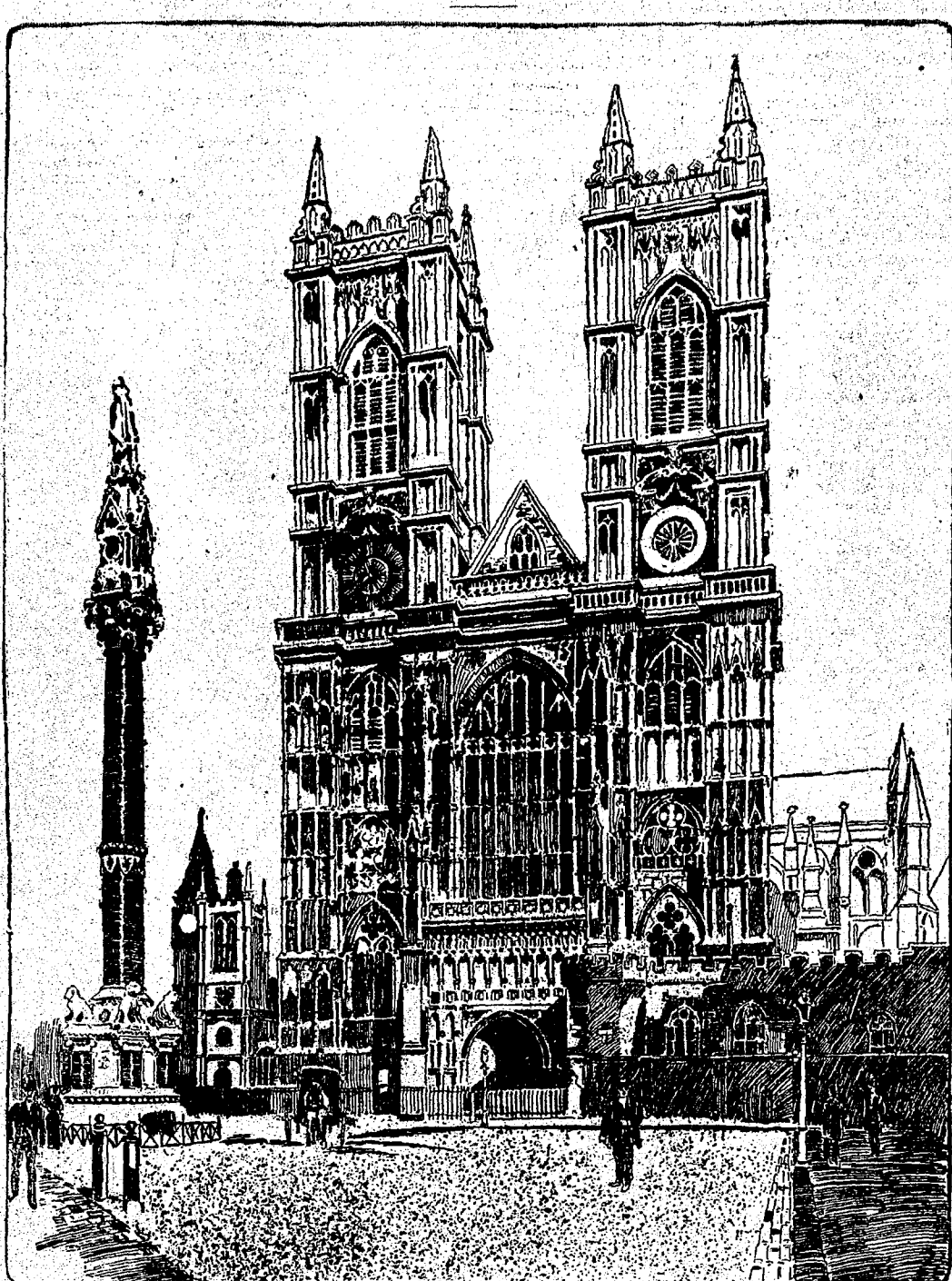
### How Pepper Grows.

The common black pepper berry grows on a climbing vine, which attains a length of from twelve to twenty feet.

Language fails to paint a woman as the eyes of a lover see her. Pearl rouge is more apt to hit the charmer.

Close quarters—25-cent pieces held by a miser.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY—AN HISTORIC PILE OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, that unique and historic pile of church architecture, which has challenged the admiration and excitement of scholars, ecclesiastical and secular, for centuries, was built by Seibert, in the form of a chapel, in the seventh century. It was erected in honor of St. Peter on a slightly elevated spot rising from the marshy ground bordering the Thames. A church of greater proportions was erected on the spot by King Edward about the year 980. That structure being partly demolished by the Danes Edward the Confessor founded within the precincts of his palace an abbey and church in the Norman style, which was completed in 1065, and of which there now only remains the pyx

house to the south of the abbey, the sub-structure of the dormitory and the south side of the cloisters. The rebuilding of the church was commenced by Henry III. in 1220. At that time were erected the choir and transepts and a lady chapel, which was subsequently removed to make way for the chapel of Henry VII. The building was practically completed by Edward IV. but the greater part of the nave in the transition style and various other improvements were added, down to the time of Henry VII., including the west end of the nave, the deanery, portions of the cloisters and the Jerusalem chamber. The two towers at the west end were erected by Wren. The length of the church, including Henry VII.'s chapel, is 511 feet, and the extreme

breadth 203 feet. The height of the nave is 102 feet and of the towers 225 feet. On approaching Victoria street from Parliament street the buttresses and pinnacles and the whole expanse of the abbey gradually open to view. The British sovereigns from Edward the Confessor, whose coronation occurred in 1042, to Victoria, 1838, have been crowned in Westminster Abbey, and many of them are buried there, some with and others without monuments. In the south transept, in and near Poet's Corner, are monuments to most of the great poets of the country, and here as well as in both sides of the nave and choir, are monuments to other illustrious Englishmen. The interior of the cathedral is as magnificent as the outside is imposing.

### NATURE'S WORK OF ART.

The Face of Washington Carved in Living Rock.

Carved by nature in the rough stone of Marblehead Neck, the calm face of George Washington gazes out over the waste of waters. In this quiet, secluded corner of Massachusetts this remarkable monument remained for ages undiscovered until Albert Chapman, of Marblehead, cropped the bushes and weeds which grew about its base in rank luxuriance, disclosing the stone features which bear a most striking resemblance to the Father of his Country. Some call it the "Old Man of the Sea," but the majority of Marblehead citizens trace in its lines and curves a counterfeite of the loved face of the first president.

The face is formed by three rocks,



WASHINGTON PROFILE AT MARBLEHEAD.

one forming the forehead, one the chin and the other the nose. The face rests upon a slightly elevated knoll, at an angle, as if the great general in effigy were taking his repose and languidly gazing out to sea. The George Washington stone will henceforth be one of the many objects of patriotic pilgrimage on the coast of the Bay State.—New York Press.

### Let It Alone.

There is a story told of a very eminent lawyer, now no longer with us, who once, while endeavoring to dissuade a friend of mine from going to law, was asked what he would himself consider a sufficient ground for resorting to litigation.

"My dear fellow," he replied, "I do not say that under no conceivable circumstances would I take proceedings against anyone, but I do say that if at this moment you deliberately upset my ink on the tablecloth, chucked my wife out of the window, threw that volume of reports at the bust of Blackstone, 'made hay' with my furniture, and finally tweaked my nose, I should no doubt use my best endeavors to kick you down stairs; but, once rid of you, either by force or persuasion, no power on earth should induce me to bring an action against you."

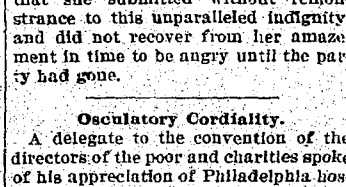
### Ill-Mannered American Tourists.

In a recent number of a Mexican paper this story is told: A wealthy Mexican gentleman and his wife were living upon their hacienda, a vast plantation. Both were highly educated and living in luxury; both spoke English, French and Spanish, and had traveled extensively. From the adjacent city it was telephoned that a number of American tourists desired to come out and see the sugar-mills at work. The Mexican planter had his own horse-drawn carriage, and he telephoned back a hospitable invitation, and sent out special cars to bring

### A STRANGE FISH.

Caught by the Crew of the Albatross, a Deputy of the United States Fish Commissioner.

N. B. Miller, in charge of the ship Albatross, says in regard to the strange fish captured on the last cruise: "The queer fish that we got, the like of which has never been seen before, was twenty-six inches long and weighed between eight and nine pounds. It was taken at a point about 100 miles southwest of the Pyralis Islands, at a depth of 1,700 fathoms. It resembled the fish known as the macrurus, but still was essentially different from anything before discovered. Its head was



THE PISCATORIAL WONDER.

peculiarly flat in appearance; its eyes very large, and its tail dwindling to a point and being curled in action something like that of a snake.

"It was physically constructed so that it could only live at this great depth in the ocean, where the weight of the water was so great that it would kill all other animal life. When the fish was drawn up its stomach was crushed up out of its mouth, and its eyes were puffed out. It could not live in the upper waters.

It takes a man half his life to learn that he is just an ordinary plug, and not a genius.

## A TURKISH LADY OF RANK—THE ORIGINAL BLOOMER GIRL.



—From the Monthly Illustrator.

## QUEER JAMAICA WAYS.

How One Woman Failed in Rome to Do as the Romans Do.

"When in Rome do as the Romans do," says the old dictum, but in these days of universal travel it is somewhat necessary to know beforehand the manners and customs of the native inhabitants of the countries that are visited.

"I have often, with chopsticks, with a mandarin's wife and daughter in China and sat cross-legged with the Persian ladies, in Teheran and smoked narghies," said an American woman who was nothing if not cosmopolitan, "but I never failed to adapt myself successfully to the customs of the country until I reached Jamaica, in the West Indies. I had letters to one of the magnates there, and upon delivering them I received a prompt invitation to breakfast and to spend the day. The hour was not mentioned, but as the people were French, I supposed, of course, it was 12 o'clock, a la fourchette, at which time I presented myself, only to find that I had been expected at 8. However, my entertainers were most hospitable and their usual frugal luncheon of cake, wine and fruit was evidently supplemented by more substantial viands for my benefit. After luncheon I was asked if I would like to take a nap. As I had just arrived, I assured my hosts that I never slept in the day time, and proceeded to make myself as agreeable as possible. My entertainers endeavored to be cheerful, but there was something in the atmosphere that made me aware that I had committed a solecism—and that I had guessed rightly was very apparent in the relieved looks of the family when I said that I thought I did feel tired and would be glad to repose myself a little. I was immediately conducted to an apartment which had evidently been arranged with the expectation that I would go regularly to bed, and, wishing me a good rest, the lady and gentleman of the house left me for the whole afternoon.

"About 5 o'clock of the daughters came to fetch me in a fresh toilet, looking very nice, and making me feel very tumbled and untidy in consequence. So, after I had been shown the gardens, which were really lovely, I began to make excuses, but I must stop to dinner," they said, "they quite expected me." But I thought I had had enough of me, and persisted in my refusal. I thought they parted from me rather stiffly, and, in driving over the long avenue which led up to the house, I met a number of smartly-dressed people who, I afterward learned, had been invited especially to meet me. So I missed it all around and gave no end of trouble and offense, all because I did not just know Jamaica habits."—New York Tribune.

### An Accusing Shark.

In these days of superhuman fiction, when the smaller fry among the great hosts of novelists are so often censured by critics for attempting to make their plots turn upon the barest chances, and apparently impossible incidents, these aspirants for literary honors might assert with justice that no greater improbabilities are ever forthcoming than those furnished by literal fact. Take this story:

In the year 1799 the cutter Sparrow brought a brig into harbor at Kingston, Jamaica, under the suspicion that she was engaged in the slave trade. But, although much circumstantial evidence pointed in that direction, no clear proof could be obtained, as the captured vessel had no papers from which the charge could be conclusively substantiated. The suspected brig was, therefore, discharged, but, scarcely twelve hours before she was to leave the harbor, a man-of-war arrived, bringing some documents which proved her guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt.

These papers had been obtained in a manner almost exceeding the bounds of probability. While cruising off St. Domingo, the man-of-war's crew had amused themselves by fishing for sharks. One monster was secured and cut up on deck, and inside the rapacious fish was found a bundle of ship's papers—the very documents which proved her by the captain of the vessel when she was boarded by the Sparrow.

Curiosity prompted the captain of the man-of-war to examine the papers, and the result was that he brought them before the authorities at the nearest port. The unlucky brig was condemned on this romantically acquired evidence.

### Salaries of Heads of Nations.

The Presse has drawn out a table of what—for the want of a better word—may be described as the salaries of the heads of the reigning houses of Europe. The president of the French republic receives 1,200,000 francs, the American president 250,000 francs, while the president of the Swiss republic has only 13,500 francs. Dealing with the sovereigns of Europe, it gives the allowance of the queen of England and her family at 50,000,000 francs, the king of the Belgians at 4,000,000 francs, the little queen of Holland and her mother at 2,500,000 francs, the emperor of Germany at 11,700,000 francs, the king of Italy at 14,250,000 francs, the king of Spain and his mother at 7,450,000 francs, the king of Portugal and his mother at 3,800,000 francs, the emperor of Austria-Hungary at 23,325,000 francs, the king of Sweden and Norway at 6,500,000 francs, the king of Denmark at 2,400,000 francs and the king of Greece at only 1,300,000 francs.—Gallivan's Messenger.

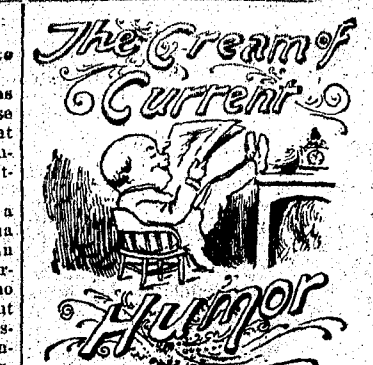
### Perfumed Butter Is the Latest.

Perfumed butter is becoming very fashionable at American breakfast and tea tables. The butter is made into pats and stamped with a floral design, and is then wrapped in thin cheese cloth and placed on a bed of roses, violets, or carnations arranged in a flat-bottomed dish. Over these is placed a layer of flowers, so that the butter pats are imbedded in flowers. They are then placed on ice, where they are allowed to remain for several hours. This butter is eaten with crisp Vienna rolls, accompanied only by a cup of chocolate or delicious Mocha.

### We'll Not Be Here to See It.

The most remarkable month, astronomically considered, was February, in 1866. It had no full moon. Such a month, it is said, never occurred before in the history of astronomy, and will not occur again until 2,500,000 years have elapsed.

### A word and a blow—gale.



What is home without a mother? What is life without a brother? What is fortune less you have kissed her.

And life without some other fellow's sister?

—Boston Courier.

He—Were you at the Harlem Opera House last night? She—Yes; did you see me? He—No, but I recognized your voice.—Harlem Life.

Miriam—Don't you think my new hat a poem, Ned? Ned (critically)—From its height, dear, I should instead compare it to a short story.—Judge.

"Do you think you can read my mind?" asked the youth. "Not unless some one discovers it for me," was her answer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Visitor—But this portrait of Mr. Bulger is a good deal more than life size. Artist—I know it. That is the size he thinks he is.—Boston Bulletin.

Commissaire—You have painted that picture in the Impressionist style, I see. Artist—No. You have been leaning against it.—New York Weekly.

Teacher—Have you learned the Golden Rule, Tommy? Tommy—Yes'm. It is to do to other people like they would do to you.—Indianapolis Journal.

Dudley—What are you going to be when you are grown up, Bobby? Bobby—I'm going to be a man. What are you going to be?—Harper's Bazar.

Friend—When are you going to marry and settle down? Wilde—Oates—By George, I must do it pretty soon in order to settle up.—Chicago Tribune.

Hamlet (Hardupion (meditating)—Things are all out of place with me. I wish I could only get the shine off my coat and put it on my shoes!—Truth.

Old lady—Well, here's ten cents for you; but I should hate to feel that I was encouraging you to drink. Tramp—I don't need no encouragement, mum.—Judge.

Spirit of the age—Do you desire the peace of Europe? Chorus of great powers—That depends on which of us gets the biggest piece.—New York Tribune.

"Had an accident on my run to-day," said one grumpian to another. "What was it?" "Woman said 'thank you' to a man that gave her a seat."—Washington Star.

Miss Cushman—How did you feel when you found that the ship would surely go down in ten minutes? Capt. Sailed—I felt for a life-preserver.—Harper's Bazar.

Mazzie—Blower was just remarking to me that all he is owes to his mother. Garby—Yes; and I understand that all he has he owes to his father.—Roxbury Gazette.

First Kid—Anyhow I never had no granddaddy hung for hoss stealin'. Second Kid—Don't care if he wuz. Hosses wuz worth stealin' in them days.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

As he thinks of the supper last evening, that he bought her just after the play, He sighs with regret, for he cannot forget.

He must dine on a fish ball to-day.—Philadelphia Record.

Hicks—Did you hear of that case of safe blowing last night? Wicks—No; did they get much of a haul? Hicks—Yes. Very natural mistake. It was not a burglar, but only a prize fighter twenty miles away from the ring.—Boston Transcript.

In the electric first standee—Do you believe that a man has a right to kick under sufficient provocation? Second standee—Most certainly. First standee—I am glad you think as I do; but how in time am I to kick unless you get off my foot?—Boston Transcript.

Proprietor—Well, what's the matter now? New Clerk—I am puzzled about some goods I find in my department. "Well?" "I wish to know whether the material is intended for mosquito netting, bridal veils, or boarding-house blankets."—New York Weekly.

Railroad Official—I must say you put rather a high value on that trunk. What's in it? Passenger—I don't know. My wife packed it. Official—Hum! Perhaps your estimate is correct. If a woman did the packing, everything in the house is in it.—New York Weekly.

"Begin at the bottom and work up, my boy," said the old gentleman. "That's the way to succeed in life."

"Yes," replied the young man thoughtfully, "but it doesn't work in the immediate instance." "Why not?" "I'm inventing a new style of toboggan."—Washington Star.

### Unwilling Brides.

If there is a person on earth entitled to sincere commiseration, it is an unwilling bride—a girl who has given her hand, without her heart, in marriage; and more especially is she to be pitied if her heart, unhappily, has been prepossessed by another. Can any prospect be more dreary than that which lies before such a bride? What has she to look forward to, what to expect, what to hope? Linked now for a day, but for life, to one with whom she has no sympathy—who is no more than a stranger, save that in law and in fact, but not in soul, they are husband and wife.

Is it not dreadful? How much more so to experience? It is natural and it is proper that parents should marry well, and it is reasonable that they should prefer for their husbands in comfortable circumstances.

But when it comes to the exercise of compulsion in the selection of a husband—to commanding a daughter to relinquish an engagement or an attachment on which her whole soul is fixed, and to marry a man towards whom she feels indifference or dislike—that is a very different matter.

### Lettuce Good for Insomnia.

Lettuce is useful to those suffering from insomnia.

A man willing to work is bothered a great deal by men who are anxious to live without work.



# Always Hood's Sarsaparilla

Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood, and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

**Hood's Pills** get harmonious only with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

**Servants' Wages in Ireland.**  
Advertisements in Dublin Freeman's Journal: **GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED**—must be a good cook, able to do small washing and take charge of one child; wages \$8 per year. Apply to 3 Emmet road, Inchicore.

**YOUNG GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST**—in housework and to mind children; wages \$5. Apply to 20 Dargie road, Drumcondra, any day before 2 o'clock.

**YOUNG WELL-TRAINED HOUSE** parlor maid wanted—Good needlewoman; \$10, progressive. Apply, for three days, between 10 and 12, 48 Lower Gardiner street.

**Mr. Caine's Good Fortune.**  
Mr. Hall Caine was so affected by his interview with Mr. Holmes, the accomplished murderer, that he "broke down and had to leave." Others who met Mr. Holmes on former occasions broke down completely, but, unfortunately for them, they were unable to leave. Boston Journal.

It is waste of breath to talk any louder than we live.

## TRUSTING WOMEN.

THEIR CONFIDENCE OFTEN LEADS TO SUFFERING.

An Ohio Woman's Experience, as Here Related, is Interesting to Every American Woman.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

It is a very sad fact that the more a woman trusts to the skill of her physician in treating her female complaints, the longer she is apt to suffer.

Lydia E. Pinkham fully realized this fact when she commenced that exhaustive study that has enabled the women of the world to help themselves. She discovered the source of female complaints, and produced the Vegetable Compound, which is their absolute cure.

When such testimony as the following is given, the woman who thinks should act quickly, and no longer permit herself to trust to incompetent doctors. The Vegetable Compound is sold by all druggists, and every woman should have it.



"The doctors had told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed I could not live. I had falling, enlargement, and ulceration of the womb."

"I was in constant misery all the time; my back ached; I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was surely a wreck. I decided that I would give your Compound and Sanative Wash a trial."

"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Ve table Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, and I am now almost well. I am stouter, and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told them all what I have been taking."—MRS. ANNETTA BICKMEYER, Bellaire, Belmont Co., O.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

### KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

**DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,** has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the sandy with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

**THE AEROMOTOR CO.** does not have the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to a 2 cent a kilowatt. It has a new, noiseless, and supplies its goods and repairs at 100 year old prices. It has a new, noiseless, and supplies its goods and repairs at 100 year old prices. It has a new, noiseless, and supplies its goods and repairs at 100 year old prices.

**Cutter's Carbolate of Jodine Inhalant and Pocket Inhaler.**

Will positively cure CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA. Give trial. Price, \$1, by mail, \$1.50. All Druggists. Sold by J. C. Cutter, Boston, Mass.

**OPIMUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. S. PIERCE, Lebanon, Ohio.

**PISO'S CURE FOR** CURE FOR ALL THE FALLS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists. 24 CTS.

## HORRORS IN ARMENIA

TURKS AND KURDS ARE THIRSTING FOR BLOOD.

All Moslems Are Becoming Aroused—Should the Prophet Declare War, Butcheries Would Be Terrible—Sultan Hopes the Powers Will Quarrel.

**Alarm for Constantinople.**  
The heart grows sick over the recital of the outrages and butchery of the Armenians by the Turks. So fearful were the massacres that it was hard to place reliance upon the earlier reports from the scene of disturbance. But as recent reports came in they only confirmed the inhuman treatment heaped upon the helpless followers of Christianity. The testimony from a number of sources, whose reliability is undisputed, is that the worst has yet to be told. That the Armenians are being exterminated, that the Christians are being massacred, that the Moslems are being aroused, that the Sultan is hoping the powers will quarrel, that the Armenians are being massacred, that the Christians are being massacred, that the Moslems are being aroused, that the Sultan is hoping the powers will quarrel.

It is hard to see the slightest prospect for an attack. It is unwholesome significant of this state of affairs that the government is seizing and deporting daily numbers of Armenians of the poorest but most robust class.

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Since the beginning of the Turk's rule of the sword in Armenia, only a few months ago, 500,000 people have perished.



MAP SHOWING THE APPROACHES TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

leashed or are on the verge, through starvation and suffering, of the grave. Of these 500,000 have been butchered outright and day after day the massacres are being repeated. The Armenians are being crushed from the earth at the rate of nearly a thousand a day. What the sword leaves undone starvation completes, and by the time Europe awakes to its responsibility the Armenian question shall have settled itself by the complete extermination of the Christian population of the country.

**Holy War May Come.**  
The condition of things in Turkey under Abdul Hamid is strikingly like what it was nearly twenty years ago under Abdul Aziz. Turkey was insolent then as she is now. In 1870 the massacres were in Bulgaria. Now they are in Armenia. Then it was the slaughter of Turks by Bulgarian Christians who despaired of help from the powers that provoked the horrible slaughters in return. Now it is the Christians despaired of help from the powers, who are planning and carrying out an uprising, which in turn has been put down with ferocious cruelty by the Sultan. In 1870 Abdul Aziz was called upon by the powers to introduce reforms which were tantamount to giving his Christian subjects immunities and rights not guaranteed to his Mohammedan subjects. The result was that the latter were inflamed to a dangerous pitch of revolt. That experience is duplicated now. Nothing more dreadful could happen to Christian humanity in the remote east than the outbreak of a "holy" war, a war in which the followers of Mahomet should draw the sword of extermination against not only every Christian missionary, but every citizen of a Christian state where ever found.

When it is borne in mind that the followers of Mahomet number at the lowest calculation 200,000,000, some idea may be gained of what a general religious outbreak against Christianity among them would mean. There are 5,000,000 in Egypt, vast numbers in the colonies of Southeastern Asia, at least 10,000,000 in India and 20,000,000 more in other British colonies. The Sultan is the recognized head of the whole Moslem world, save Persia and Morocco, where the head of the faithful is Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed. There is only one way of proclaiming a holy war. There is only one man who can proclaim it. The Sultan is that man. When the formal words of declaring war against a foe are uttered, according to strict Moslem ritual, every Mohammedan in Asia or Europe must respond as he hopes to attain paradise. All Turkey would be in an uproar at once. The fate of Christian missionaries to the east and west of the Sea of Marmora would be sealed. Bloodshed would follow in all quarters of the East. Of course the powers would win in the end. The struggle would be a long one, so far as Abdul Hamid is concerned. His declaration of a holy war would mean his

own deposition; but, in the meantime, and afterward, what? In the meantime, one of the bloodiest wars of history, and afterward the revival of the rivalries of the powers in sharper form than ever.

**Great Powers Face at Heart.**  
Although the powers of Europe have agreed to act in combination and probably will maintain that attitude for the present, it is not believed that there is any real accord among them. They are rivals to the bitter end in the East. Their objects are conflicting, and there is only mutual fear which avails to preserve mutual deference. The powers do not care a whit for Turkey or its sultan, and will sweep Abdul Hamid and his system off the face of the earth if they acted upon their impulses. But to do away with the Turkish empire means to leave a condition of things perhaps even



STRAITS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

worse than that which now exists. If Turkey were effaced as a geographical entity the powers would have more trouble in agreeing as to the division of the land among the conquerors than they have had over any problem of European politics.

Turkey must stand in fact under some form of government, if the outward accord of the powers is to be maintained. The jealousies of England and Russia in Asia have been forcibly illustrated during the last twelve months in the Japan-China war and in the Korean imbroglio. But the matters at stake there are mere bagatelle compared with those at the Bosphorus. It has been the strong policy of Russia for a hundred years to lose no move on the European chessboard that brings her nearer to Constantinople and the control of the Marmora Sea, and it is the determination of Europe that Russia shall not occupy Constantinople.

This is the Eastern question: What to do with Constantinople? The powers would take all the risks of a holy war if they could be sure that the overthrow of

It directly connects the archipelago, an arm of the Mediterranean, with the Sea of Marmora, which is practically the immense harbor of Constantinople. It is very narrow, and resembles rather a river at its mouth than a veritable sea.

**Defenses on the Bosphorus.**  
Coming to Constantinople from the east, through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, are heavy batteries on almost every point on either side. At the two Kivas, where the channel of the Bosphorus narrows, there is a formidable array of fortifications. They are arranged for a cross-fire, and five of them are of recent construction. These mounds thirty heavy Krupp guns each, and are capable of sinking any war ship. The Turk has been busily fortifying his frontiers since his last war with Russia, and he is now in a better position to fight than ever before.



STRAITS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

The old fortresses of Asia and Europe stand on either shore of the Bosphorus, about half way up, where the channel is unusually narrow, and at a point once traveled by the celebrated bridge of Darius. The fort of Asia, Anadolli Hisari, rises on the lip of a pleasant rivulet, which empties itself into the Bosphorus. The fort of Europe, Roumelli Hisari, on the opposite shore, is of singular construction. The ground plan forms the characters of the prophet's name, by whom tradition says it was built in six days, by permission of the Greek Emperor. This fort possesses great strength, strategic and defensive. It is well supplied with water and the means of storing provisions.

The city of Constantinople itself occupies a triangular promontory between the Propontis. It has been strongly fortified on all sides, including the side washed by the sea and that which is the base of the Bosphorus. The walls extend twelve miles, sweeping from sea to sea, running along the whole length of the harbor and terminating in the celebrated fortress of the Seven Towers. At some points the foundation of the walls is formed by huge masses of rock, a species of architecture which is peculiar to the city. The walls are still to be traced in a few of the most ancient Grecian structures and formerly termed Cyclopean. In other parts, particularly on the side of Marmora, the masonry commences regularly from the edge of the water. The most ancient portion of the walls is necessarily that which encloses the ancient Byzantium, now known as the Seraglio Point, where the apex of the triangle divides the Propontis from the port, and instead of being peopled by the busy multitude of the city, is adorned the stateliness of its gilded palaces and overhanging, gray towers. These walls that are now standing were built over 1,000 years ago.

## ITALIANS MASSACRED.

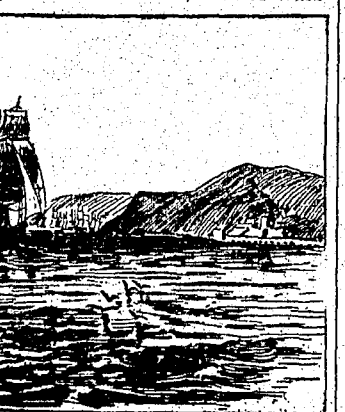
A Serious Defeat for the Arms of King Humbert in Africa.

Another tragic chapter is added to the bloody history of European colonization in Africa by the defeat and almost annihilation of five companies of Italian troops, under Maj. Tosselli, by a large force of Abyssinians. The companies were surrounded by 25,000 of the enemy and fourteen officers and 700 of the rank and file perished, leaving the fate of Maj. Tosselli and 300 more unknown. A force has been sent by Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, to the relief of Maj. Tosselli, but the prospects are that the Major and the remnants of his troops will have been exterminated before the arrival of the reinforcements. The soldiers who fell with the exception of the officers belonged to the 1st division of the army.

The disaster is the result of the efforts of Italy to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia. Those efforts date back to 1889, when Italy, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin conference, notified the powers of Europe of a treaty of friendship with the King of Abyssinia, by which the latter country and all her dependencies were placed under Italian protection. Since then there have been rebellions and considerable fighting, with the Italians generally coming out the victors. The defeat just sustained is very serious one in the entire campaign.

## MADE A RICH STRIKE.

**Judge Thurman's Daughter Finds a Bonanza in the Colorado Desert.**  
Mary Thurman, daughter of Allen G. Thurman and once the belle of Washington, has made the richest strike ever known in the Colorado desert mining camps of Picacho, near Yuma. She was prospecting in the hills and found a vein that promises to make her a bonanza queen. Miss Thurman, while in Wash-



THE DARDANELLES.

ington, married Lieut. Cowles, now United States naval attaché in London. Cowles and she soon disagreed, and he permitted her to get a divorce. Then she went West to San Diego and lived at Tin Juan, on the Mexican line. There she met and married Thomas Gifford, a dashing adventurer, who proved to have a wife and two children. Then she went home to see her mother before the old lady died, but Judge Thurman refused to permit her to enter his door, and she returned. She got a divorce from Gifford, and then surprised her friends by marrying "Bug" Holliday, the baseball player. She is known in all the mining camps of Southern California.

John G. Cullman, who founded in 1873 the flourishing German town, Cullman, Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is dead.

**Fortune's Whirl.**  
John James Magee, the Guatemalan millionaire, twenty years ago was a poor collector of insects, occasionally acting as a British vice-consul at San Jose. One day the commandante sent for him, and Magee returned answer that he would come presently. The official sent a squad of soldiers, seized Magee, and gave orders that he should receive seventy-five lashes on his bare back. At the close of this ceremony the commandante cried: "Give him twenty-five more, just for luck." Magee complained to England, and that country jorjered Guatemala to punish the official and to pay the victim five hundred dollars for every lash. Thus Magee received fifty thousand dollars in a lump, which made him richer in gold than most men in Guatemala. Naturally, President Barrios went into partnership with him, and the entomologist became a big coffee planter and a dock builder for the ports. Nearly every one who lands in Guatemala now has to pay tribute to him, and he also owns rich mines and timber tracts. Three-fourths of his time he now spends in Paris. His nephew, William Magee, is a member of several San Francisco clubs.

**Disastrous Failure.**  
We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this aid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

## Mother of Pearl.

Mother of pearl is the hard, silvery, brilliant substance which forms the internal layers of several kinds of shells. The interior of our common oyster shells is of this nature, but the mother of pearl used in the arts is much more variegated with a play of colors. The large shells of the Indian seas alone have this pearly substance of sufficient thickness to be of use.

\$100 Edward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical profession. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Prepared by J. C. HENRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 15c.

## The Difference.

Oh, yes, there is a marked difference between the big man mentally considering, and the little man. When the big man gets an idea he lays it away in his brain box for use when an emergency arises for it; but inject an idea in the little man's noddle, and it will leap out of his mouth the very first time he opens that organ.—Boston Transcript.

## Dance to Raise Money.

Social dances have displaced church fairs as a means of raising money for the Sunday schools in El Toro, Orange County, Cal. It's a bold departure, but is popular and successful.

Give attention to the first symptoms of a Lung Complaint, and check the dreaded disease in its incipency, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant, a safe, old-fashioned remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchitis.

## Wholesale Theft of Diamonds.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South African diamond mines.

A fair lady becomes still fairer by using that salutary beautifier, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. "It's a Hair and Whisker Dye." Black or Brown, 50c.

Bryant is said to have written "Thanatopsis" in a week. The work of translating Homer consumed four or five of his best years.

The Most Simple and Safe Remedy for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

Marshall Pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, is the highest point yet attained by a railroad in the United States; elevation, 10,855 feet.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an especially good medicine for Croup.—Mrs. M. R. Aven, Jonesboro, Texas, May 31, 1891.

Who waits until circumstances completely favor his undertaking will never accomplish anything.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

Brazil grows half the coffee crop of the world.

**FEELS**—All Fists stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fists after first day's use. Max. Result in 10 days. 50c a bottle. Write for free trial. Send to Dr. Kline, 151 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**Wine's Scurvy Strump** for Children: soothes the gums, removes inflammation, alleviates pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

**World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.**  
**IMPERIAL GRANUM**  
Many competing FOODS have come and gone and been missed by few or none but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

**RIPAN'S TABLETS**  
Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!  
John Carle & Sons, New York.

Mr. Frank Ratliff, residing at Keyser, North Carolina, under date of June 10, 1893, says: "I was troubled with dyspepsia and my physician gave me Ripan's Tablets and now I can eat all I want and it does not hurt me like it used to. I think they are good medicine. You can use my name if you want to."

John G. Cullman, who founded in 1873 the flourishing German town, Cullman, Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is dead.

**The Modern Father**  
Has found that his little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Archibald Clark, a Kentucky man, is a somnambulist, and the peculiar direction his weakness takes is to go into his truck patch and perform the labor he intended doing when awake.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is a cake for general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH is a cake for general blacking of a stove.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

## BURNS OR SCALDS

or else they'll leave ugly scars. Read directions and use

**ST. JACOBS OIL.**



## BATTLE AX PLUG

The largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents.

## An old-fashioned way

of getting there. Slow and safe, but hard work. Most women, have got beyond this kind of traveling—found something better.

Now, why can't you look at that other old-fashioned proceeding in the same light—washing things with soap and hard rubbing. That's slow enough and tiresome enough, everybody knows, and it's not as safe as washing with Pearline. It's really destructive, in fact, the wear of that constant rubbing. Break away from these antiquated ideas. Use modern methods. Pearline saves at every point.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

**"Forbid a Fool a Thing and That He Will Do."**  
Don't Use

## SAPOLIO

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP. TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 24 CTS.

**Double**  
the satisfaction obtained from ordinary soap and only half the expense and bother. That's why thousands of thoughtful, thrifty women use Santa Claus Soap. They have learned by practical, thorough tests that for washday or everyday use there is no soap in the world that nearly equals

**SANTA CLAUS SOAP**  
Sold everywhere. Made only by  
The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.



## JUST WHISTLE!

When times are bad and folks are sad  
An' gloomy day by day,  
Just try your best at lookin' glad  
An' whistle 'em away!

Don't mind how troubles bristle;  
Just take a rose or thistle;  
Hold your own  
An' change your tone  
An' whistle! whistle!

A song is worth a world o' sighs  
When red the lightnings play,  
Look for the rainbow in the skies  
An' whistle 'em away!

Don't mind how troubles bristle;  
The rose comes with the thistle;  
Hold your own  
An' change your tone  
An' whistle! whistle!

Each day comes with a life that's new—  
A strange, continued story;  
But still, beneath a bend o' blue,  
The world rolls on to glory!

Don't mind how troubles bristle;  
Just take a rose or thistle;  
An' hold your own  
An' change your tone  
An' whistle! whistle!

J. L. STANTON,  
in Atlanta Constitution.

## Modern Knight Errantry.

She was bewitchingly pretty, and her name was Ethel Fontaine. Ted Eccles pronounced her a little fairy, far too good for this rude work-a-day world. And he longed to have her all to himself, her earthly dress notwithstanding. He saw no reason why his suit should not be successful if "that ass, Jack Bowles, who never seemed to see that he was not wanted, would only take himself out of the road, and not be such an unmitigated nuisance."

Jack Bowles, the gentleman referred to, also thought her a jolly nice girl. His thoughts ran on lines more prosaic than sentimental. He gave them vent in a frequently-muttered desire to punch the devoted head of Mr. Eccles for presuming to interfere between himself and the affections of Miss Fontaine.

The conversation one evening was apropos of poetry in general and one of Mr. Ted Eccles' effusions in particular. He had composed a pastoral idyl after the most approved classical models, with the reading of which he entertained the company.

"You know, I think we are living in most degenerate days," Ethel remarked to Maud Eccles, who was seated at her side; "men do nothing nowadays to justify the extravagant expressions they make of undying affections, and all that sort of bosh."

"Surely, Miss Ethel, you do not class us all as hypocrites?" pleaded Ted, with a slight accent on the word "all," as if he felt that the remark might not be without some justification in the case of his rival.

"Oh, I don't know," Mr. sure," she responded archly. "You're all pretty much alike. When there's any talking to be done, each strives to outdo his neighbor; but there's no great hurry to put all these fine speeches into practice."

"I don't quite understand what you mean," interposed Jack Bowles, evidently much interested.

"Well, I think my meaning plain enough. A poet, or, for the matter of that, any person in love, or who imagines himself to be in love, throws himself into a dramatic attitude and exclaims that he is ready to do anything, go anywhere, for the object of his devotion, and, if need be, sacrifice his life for her sake; while, as a matter of fact, he wouldn't even go without his dinner for one day."

This fragment of conversation left a great impression on the minds of Ted Eccles and Jack Bowles. They each regretted that the days of knight-hood were passed; that no fount of tournament could afford them the opportunity of covering themselves with glory in honor of Miss Fontaine. Ted's fervid imagination pictured himself, as the hero of a hundred combats, kneeling at her feet to receive the laurel crown of victory. Jack entertained the conviction no less that he would have vanquished whole armies in such a cause.

Ted dwelt long on the agreeable theme. And there came to him a happy inspiration, upon which he proceeded to act.

"Bob," said he to Mr. Fontaine's coachman, a night or two later, "is that brown mare of yours ready?"

"Quite as a lamb," was the response.

"But still, she could kick if you vexed her?"

"I dare say," was Bob's cautious rejoinder.

"Well, look here, Bob," said Ted, confidentially, "I want you to do me a favor. Here Bob's fingers closed as she set me to carrying a little scheme of mine. Miss Ethel will be going out for a drive to-morrow afternoon, and if you could manage—a wink—"manage to seem like as if the horse was—or—running away, and I was on the spot to stop her, I'd give you half-a-sovereign, Bob."

Ted hurried over the latter part of his explanation somewhat nervously, and awaited the reply with apprehension.

Bob looked mystified, as, indeed, he was.

Ted explained again.

"You see, Bob, I don't want Miss Ethel to run any danger," he added, "but I'd like her to see me ready to risk my life for her. It wouldn't take much to make believe the horse was running away, and you could shout and yell, and I'd be ready to rush forward and stop the blamed thing."

It took Bob some time to see the affair in all its bearings. At last, however, after much persuasion, he consented, for the sake of a sovereign, to carry out a runaway incident with as little danger as possible to Miss Fontaine, and as much glory as possible to Mr. Eccles.

yelling at the top of his voice for help. A young lady ching, white and terrified, to the carriage back.

Ted braced himself together for a heroic effort. He jammed his hat firmly down on his brow, and, as the mare dashed up, breathless and foaming, he sprang to unusual exertions by the erratic outcries of the son of Nimrod, he bounded forward, and, flinging his arms round the astonished animal's head, speedily brought her to a standstill.

Then he rushed to the carriage door and assisted the agitated Miss Fontaine to alight. Bob had done his work so well that she sank trembling into his arms.

A great longing came over him to stoop down and kiss her. But while he hesitated she recovered. Her color rapidly returned, and gently disengaging herself, she lifted a pair of grateful eyes upon him and exclaimed:

"Oh, Ted! how good and brave you have been! What would have become of us if you had not stopped us?"

"We should have been smashed to smithereens," said Bob, solemnly.

A week later Miss Fontaine was directing her steps along the self-same path, across the fields which she had so lately traveled in the company of Mr. Eccles. She was attended only by Tommy, a strapping lad of 15, who performed odd domestic jobs in the Fontaine household. Miss Fontaine had an old pensioner, a bedridden woman, whose cottage she had been in the habit of visiting periodically. On these occasions Tommy carried a basket containing jellies and other delicacies for the invalid.

The pathway was solitary, and in one part skirted the edge of a thicket. It was just at this point that Miss Fontaine found herself, to her dismay, suddenly confronted by six sturdy ruffians, armed with cudgels, who demanded charity in tones as plausible as their gestures were menacing. Tommy, not by any means a brave youth, dropped his basket and fled across the empty fields, shrieking for help.

The thought of pursuit lent wings to his feet, and he tumbled headlong over the first stile into a dry ditch where he lay breathless and frightened to move.

Miss Fontaine was by nature timid, but, left alone in the face of imminent danger, she did not lose her presence of mind. As calmly as possible she handed her purse to the men and sought, not without much inward trepidation, to pursue her way.

A dozen hands were instantly laid upon her, and—

At this moment Mr. Jack Bowles came tearing along the path at his utmost speed. He dashed headlong into the group, upset one man with the impetus of his charge, drove his fists into the faces of the second and third, and then, thrusting Miss Fontaine aside, commenced a vigorous onslaught on the remaining three. A severe struggle lasted for several minutes, in which blows and muttered curses succeeded one another without intermission. Then, just as it seemed as if Jack would have to yield to superior numbers, the whole body of ruffians suddenly took to flight, leaving him master of the field, with a torn coat and a generally disordered attire.

The victor turned to Miss Fontaine, who had been anxiously awaiting the issue of the doubtful conflict. He took her tenderly by the arms, and, with eyes full of concern, inquired if she had been hurt.

Poor Ethel was too overcome to make any reply. Her breath came and went in fitful sobs, and she was evidently on the verge of an hysterical attack. Jack drew her to his side and soothed her, as only a devoted lover could. Then, as she grew calmer, she poured forth her thanks in such broken and grateful language that he felt himself a disgraced brute for having caused her so much distress.

Ted's exploit was now put altogether in the shade, and he was highly wroth in consequence. Miss Ethel's lady friends all agreed that the encounter with the six ruffians and their defeat single-handed was a far more heroic performance than the stopping of a runaway horse. Jack was set up on the pedestal lately occupied by Ted, and Miss Ethel's favor resided round in the direction of her late deliverer.

But Ted was not going to let matters rest here. His fertile imagination speedily evolved another exploit to recover his lost glory. During the next few weeks Miss Ethel led a most exciting and precarious existence. She seemed to be under a perpetual sword of Damocles. Hardly a day passed but she was in some perilous situation, from which she was only rescued in the nick of time by the prowess of one or other of her lovers.

A burglarious entry into her father's house was discovered and checked by Eccles. A midnight fire, whose origin was a mystery, gave Bowles the opportunity of mounting to her bedroom and carrying her off, amid clouds of smoke and shouts of applause. Eccles dragged her from under the feet of a cab horse, whose reckless driver was certainly not above the suspicion of having tracked her along the streets for several days. Bowles was just in time to prevent her from being seized by an infuriated bull while crossing the fields. And so, turn by turn, each rival constituted himself her guardian angel at some critical juncture. And each adventure became more alarming than the last. Miss Ethel's latest escape was the general topic of conversation. People wondered at her extraordinary career. Insurance agents looked askance on her father's prudent efforts to take out a policy on her life. She herself began to find life a very uncertain quantity and far too exciting to be enjoyable.

Matters came to a crisis at last. The competition could not possibly go on forever, and Ted Eccles determined to make one decisive stroke which would "settle the hash of that ass, Bowles," once and for all.

There was to be a picnic on the river in a few days. Ted's ready invention gave birth to the idea of a thrilling rescue of Ethel from a watery grave. He thought the matter carefully over, and laid down a scheme as feasible as possible. He then strolled down to see Jim, the boatman.

Jim was the owner of some light river craft, and he had undertaken the duties of pilot and oarsman in the forthcoming excursion.

Very cautiously Ted explained to him the object of his mission. Nevertheless, Jim was considerably astounded at the audacity of a proposal

to upset a whole boatload of people into the water. It took him several minutes to grasp the fact of Ted's sanity. He shook his head very determinedly.

"No, my sir, the boat's not going to get me hurt for murder."

Ted pleaded and persisted. He offered him a bribe after him on an increasing scale. Jim was obstinate. Still Ted waxed more importunate. With the offer of a £10 note Jim wavered. It was a sum not lightly to be rejected. He reflected a minute or two and then remarked tentatively:

"It's only Miss Ethel as you wants to rescue?"

"That's all, Jim."

"Well, what about th' others?"

"This was a ploy. Ted had not troubled himself about the fate of the remainder of the party."

"Oh, they'll manage to scramble out some way or other," he said, offhandedly.

"Look here, sir," said Jim, thoughtfully; "seeing as it's only Miss Ethel as you wants to rescue, it's no use upsetting the whole boatload. Besides, that'd be too big a job. How'd it be if Miss Ethel was persuaded to go for a bit of a row with the others had got out; and then, seeing you wish it particular, I might manage to tip her in, nice and quiet like, close agin the side, so there'd be no danger?"

"The very thing!" exclaimed Ted, grasping Jim's horny hand in his enthusiasm.

It was arranged then for the sum of £10 (£5 down and £5 on the completion of contract), that Jim was to offer to indulge Miss Fontaine's well-known penchant for rowing, and by this means take her further up the river than the rest of the party; and then, having reached the selected spot, to sink or overturn the boat, so that Mr. Eccles, who would be at hand, might plunge in and obtain all the credit of her rescue.

Ted took his leave. Scarcely an hour elapsed before Jack Bowles popped into Jim's workshop.

He also had a communication to make to the astonished boatman. It was none other than the identical scheme of his previous visitor. Jim stared at first. He wondered if everybody was going crazy. Then he decided to keep his own counsel. He listened attentively to Jack's exposition of the plot, raised various objections, and finally allowed himself to be persuaded into an arrangement with him on the same terms as with Ted Eccles.

As Jack closed the door behind him, Jim remarked sententially:

"The work's well paid as is twice paid. Well, I've no objection to twenty quid. As for them, they can fight it out who has 'er—it's none of my business."

The day of the picnic was a glorious one, as all days should be. The river flowed clear and limpid, dreamily reflecting the panorama of foliage extending along its banks. The party set out in the best of spirits for the day's enjoyment.

Ted Eccles took his station behind a tree, close to the river's brink. He was not aware that Jack Bowles had encamped himself behind a similar tree on the opposite bank. Neither was Jack conscious of the proximity of his rival.

At length the boat drew abreast of the chosen spot. Ted and Jack scarcely breathed, as they saw Jim, unnoticed by Ethel, skillfully withdraw a plug from the bottom of the boat. There was a moment's intense silence. Jim had resumed his oars. Then the dreamy look suddenly vanished from Ethel's face, and she started to her feet.

"O, Jim! quick! the boat's sprung a leak."

Jim leaped up, too, and, in doing so, caused the boat to lose its equilibrium. It overturned both its occupants into the water.

Now was the moment. Both rivals plunged into the water with one impulse. Both were excellent swimmers, and reached the overturned boat in a few vigorous strokes. Then, for the first time, they became aware of each other's presence.

With his arm round Ethel's waist, glared with astonishment and anger at Jack. The latter responded with interest. Ted felt that he was being defrauded, out of his legitimate laurels. Jack felt that his pet scheme was being frustrated by the malignity of his foe. Angry blood surged through their veins.

Ted was for bearing the clinging Ethel to his side of the river; Jack had the intention no less of taking her to his side, in spite of Ted Eccles or any other mortal. He caught her by the arm.

"Let go," spluttered Ted. "She's mine. I got her first!"

"You be hanged!" ejaculated Jack, fired with indignation.

"Let go, I tell you!" screamed Ted. "I'll smash your head for you," was the response.

"Let go you scoundrel!"

"Go to blazes, you idiot!"

Ted raised his arm and struck Jack violently in the face. In doing so, he lost his hold of Ethel, who, sinking with fright, drifted away down the stream. Fortunately Jim was at hand. He overtook her before she had gone far and conveyed her safely to shore, more frightened than hurt.

Meanwhile, the fight waxed furious. The blow maddened Jack; the looks of Ethel infuriated Ted. Closely interlocked, they floundered about in the water, now one upon the other, now the other, striking, parrying, splashing, blowing, plunging and spluttering, like a couple of great fish in mortal combat. Ethel's shrieks had attracted the attention of the picnic party, and the banks were soon lined with interested spectators. Jack and Ted, heedless of everything save each other's existence, fought on like maniacs. In vain the crowd shouted to them; they neither heard nor cared.

The duel must have continued until one or the other of them was horsed combat, had not Jim, in a moment of inspiration, procured a boathook from an adjoining cottage, with which he hooked the combatant who first floundered within reach. This happened to be Ted, and he was fished out of the water by main force, amid the cheers and laughter of the onlookers. Jack had no alternative but to follow sleepily.

The curtain must now in charity be drawn upon the crestfallen rivals. They both lost Ethel. She, to put an end to her perilous adventures, married another fellow.

## CURED BY CAT HIDES.

### REMARKABLE RESCUE FROM DEATH BY PNEUMONIA.

#### Thirty-two Cat Skins Applied Warm and Bloody. Several Doctors Had Abandoned All Hope.

Thirty-two cats died recently in order that a Cleveland man, sick with pneumonia, might live. At least the wife and friends of Robert H. Bonnalie, insist that the cats, through their warm skins fresh from pulsating, living bodies, brought Mr. Bonnalie back from death's door to life after all hope of his recovery had been abandoned by the physicians in charge of the case.

James Bell, a friend of the sick man, is responsible for the cat experiment. Bell was a watcher in the sick room, and when he heard the doctors agree that death was a matter of only a few hours, he timidly suggested a remedy that he had heard of years before, and one that he had always regarded merely as an old woman's superstition. This was that if a skin of a cat be placed while warm on the breast of a person ill with pneumonia, the inflammation will be drawn out immediately. When Bell suggested the remedy to Dr. Reetes, who had charge of the case, the only reply he received was, "well, it can certainly do no harm."

Emboldened by this tacit approval, Bell went out and hunted for a cat. There was, strange to say, no cat in the Bonnalie household, so a kindly disposed neighbor furnished a pet tabby for the experiment. Bell killed the cat, took off the skin and applied it warm and bloody to the sick man's chest. Though the man was to all appearances dead—he had been unconscious for hours—the result came quickly. "Thirty seconds after the application of the warm cat's skin," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "the patient's facial expression changed, from a drawn, suffering appearance it relaxed until a peaceful smile played around the lips."

"What in the dickens have they done that makes me feel so good?" he exclaimed. The patient's condition became much easier as the minutes passed. In the natural course of events the heat passed from the cat's skin and the twitching of the patient's facial expression changed, from a drawn, suffering appearance it relaxed until a peaceful smile played around the lips.

By that time another cat had been obtained and its skin took the place of the first one. The warmth remained in the skin for about an hour and the cat's applications were kept up until thirty-two cats had been sacrificed. The patient was then declared out of danger, and since then he has improved steadily and rapidly.

The skins were applied with the raw hide to the body. It was noticed that the best results came from those skins that were removed from the cats' bodies before life was extinct.

An interesting feature of this cat killing is that nearly thirty Cleveland homes were desolated of their pets, for the city is not like New York and Brooklyn, overrun with homeless creatures that cry out for extinction.

When the search for a cat was begun an appeal was made to several of the neighbors, but in nearly every case the cat was a family pet and the solicitors met with no encouragement during a hunt that lasted more than an hour. It was late at night and a request of that kind at that hour was received in various ways. Some thought it a huge joke, others an excessive and unbecoming extravagance. The request was to be an insane freak and turned the visitor away from the door with scant ceremony. Where there was a child in the family was heard a childish scream of horror, says the Plain Dealer, as the youngster gathered her pet kitty in her arms and ran away and hid with the precious creature. Finally at the home of David Rose, on Easton street, was found an animal for the sacrifice.

The Rose's hated to give up their house cat, a beautiful male, but to save a human life they consented to give it. Soon the sympathies of several small boys were enlisted and the town was scoured for cats. Before the thirty-second cat was killed the Bonnalie household contained hundreds of them ready for the knife. They were released when Mr. Bonnalie recovered enough to show that the hides were not needed. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnalie are loud in their praises of cats' skins as a cure for pneumonia.

### Luminous Paint.

The most recent and, it is claimed, practical method, described in the production of luminous paint is as follows: Oyster shells are cleaned with warm water, then put into the fire for half an hour, at the end of which time they are taken out and allowed to cool; when quite cold, they are pounded to a fine state, all gray portions discarded, and the powder placed in a crucible, in alternate layers with flowers of sulphur. The lid is put on and cemented with sand made into a stiff paste with water, and when dry is baked in the fire for the space of an hour. When quite cold the lid is opened, and, as the product should be white, all gray parts are to be separated, as they are non-luminous. A sifter is then made by taking a pot, putting a piece of very fine muslin loosely around, tied about with a string, and the powder put in at the top and shaken about until only the coarsest particles remain. The residue is a very fine powder is found, and this is to be mixed into a thin paint with gum water, two thin applications being better than one thick one. This is said to be a luminous paint that will show luminously far into the night, provided it is exposed to the light during the day.

### Peculiarities of Cats.

I was talking to a veterinary surgeon who makes a specialty of dogs and cats, and learned something about the latter animal that I never knew. Now that cats have become a fad, the information is of value. He says that the feline race, instead of having less affection than dogs for human beings, have more. Not only do they become strongly attached to places, as is generally known, but to persons. Deaths from heart disease are very common among cats, and, of course, this ailment is incurable, and not only do they die because removed from the localities they love, but frequently the result of separation from people they are attached to proves fatal. A cat is not a friend to every person it allows to stroke it. A cat makes few friends, and those are very strong ones. It may live with a family for years and be thoroughly domesticated, and yet have no love for the people. But when a cat really loves its master or mistress, separation will frequently cause the death of the animal, while a dog will become used to new masters.

### A Motorman's Superstition.

"A motorman will allow his car to run over a dog without any compunctions, but when it comes to a cat on the track he brags over what little superstition there

may be in the man, and most of the motormen have a little," said a conductor. The car had come to a sudden stop, and all the passengers who had noticed a little kitten in front of the car stood up and looked back to see if its mangled remains were on the track. "Why, I have known my motorman to run his car back a half square at night-time to see if he had killed a cat," said the conductor. "The headlights on the car seem to attract them after dark and they will stand in front of an approaching car and their eyes gleam in the darkness like balls of fire, they seem to make no effort to get out of the way and disappear from the motorman's view under the end of the car, leaving him in doubt as to whether he killed them or not. I guess when they get out of range of the headlights they realize their position and scurry out of the way."

### DIAMOND WASTE.

#### Curious Phase of the Amsterdam Diamond-Cutting Industry.

One of the curious phases of the Amsterdam diamond-cutting industry is the extent of the trade in diamond waste. Most of this material comes now from the cleavers. Formerly, when diamonds were still very expensive, cleavers did not deign to set to work upon a stone unless it was mainly of fine quality; and the most of it could be turned out as valuable diamonds. But now, through the great competition in price, nothing may be rejected. If a piece of board contains but one good corner, though not more than one-eighth of a carat in weight, and consequently less than half that weight when polished, it must be turned to account; and if this little available portion lies in the center of the stone it can only be reached by a great deal of cleaving, which will unavoidably produce many splinters and much dust. Cleavers' waste is of several kinds, generally sold in a lump to dealers. First, there is the board, or the remnants of stones from which small corners have been taken off; these realize the full market price of board. Out of the other waste are picked the few splinters yet fit to be worked into rose diamonds, next the lot of which splinters are which were inserted in a handle are used for points in engraving upon stones, glass, etc. After these come the smaller bits, some of which may also be used for engraving and the stronger ones for boring holes in porcelain, glass, etc. The smallest material of this kind is generally stamped into powder and employed in polishing diamonds and in the arts. Some of the coarser pieces, when smooth, cement used for gluing in which holes are drilled, and they are sold for wire-drawing, being much harder and more durable than any other substance for this purpose.

A great deal of waste also comes from the cutters. During the cutting a variety of splinters and fine fragments are thrown off; hence the waste material furnished by cutters, and to some extent by the cleavers, is the sweepings of the shop. There are two kinds, viz.: first, "bak flukes," the residue of the bak, or box upon which the friction of the two diamonds occurs, a mixture of minute diamond particles and scrapings of cement; second, "table flukes," or sweepings of the floor of the shop. All these pass through complicated processes of cleaning by dextrous and experienced hands. At first nothing is seen but black, dusty fragments of the cement used for gluing the diamonds on the handles, with here and there a glimmering bit hardly visible to an inexperienced eye. The buyer, however, knows how to treat it by sifting, burning and boiling in nitric acid, so that out of this black mass is brought a fine snow-white powder, mixed with minute fragments of diamond, used for stamping. An extensive trade is done in these different kinds of waste, and it is exported from Holland to various parts of Europe and America for technical purposes. Over 200 persons in Amsterdam gain their living as dealers in diamond waste and sweepings.

### Eaten by an Alligator.

A young Jamaican met a horrible death in Port Limon, Costa Rica, on Sunday, in the River Banaana, having been caught and eaten by an alligator. Sinclair, with several other companions, had gone to bathe in the river, and while in the water the alligator appeared, when they all made for land.

After getting out it was discovered that Sinclair was missing. His friends, however, hopeful of recovering the whole or part of his body, went away, but returned to the river an hour later with dynamite and rifles just in time to see the alligator on the surface of the water with Sinclair in his mouth, whom he held by his left side, but as soon as the alligator spied them he went below with his victim and never came to the surface again, despite all the dynamite and shots which were discharged in the river all that day until night.

On the 10th instant J. Kaempfer shot an alligator, and on opening it found in the stomach of the rapacious reptile different parts of a human being—a head minus the arms, and another hand with the arm, the flesh being still on it. A lot of bones were also found. It is believed that these were parts of the unfortunate Sinclair. The alligator was ten feet long.

### A Hint to Stamp Collectors.

The army of postage-stamp collectors should be on the lookout for a Dutch five-cent stamp, of exceptional value in the market. A short time ago in the Netherlands letter-stamp factory at Haarlem, a few sheets of five-cent stamps were accidentally printed with blue ink instead of yellow. The mistake was first discovered by the postal officials at the stamping of the letters. Several had already been sold and used, however, and a sum of fifty gulden is now offered for single specimens of these misprints.

### An Odd Advertisement.

An odd advertisement is being used by an opera troupe now traveling in the South. In each town where the troupe plays the advance agent secures from the local banks \$40,000 in gold coin, putting up satisfactory securities, of course, and this amount is placed in the show window of some prominent store during the day time. The money is thus posted to back the manager's assertion that he has "the finest living pictures on the road."

### Forty Acres of Corn.

A forty-acre field of corn near Tarkio, Mo., belonging to J. P. Stevenson, which is now being shucked, is yielding at the rate of 100 bushels an acre, and the local paper boastfully throws down the gauntlet to any other forty-acre field on earth.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One of the Rothschilds is quoted as saying that there will be more chances to make money in America during the next five years than in any other section of the globe.

The Mayor of Chicago has determined to stop railroad companies laying tracks in the streets on Sundays. "The roads choose that day," because the citizens cannot get an injunction then.

Berlin threatens to eclipse Paris. It now has a population of 1,739,739, and the early annexation of some suburbs will increase this to 1,980,000. Vienna is not far behind, having 1,500,000 inhabitants.

"Common scolds" are now declared to be suffering from a disease, and after for the hospital than the jail. It is to be hoped that some bacteriologist will speedily discover the proper virus with which to inoculate and cure them.

The City Council of Atchafalaya, Kan., has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for children to play around the tracks of the street railways or cliques upon the platforms of the cars. Parents will be held responsible for the acts of their children.

Cranks who think they are inventors are paying a great deal of attention to trolley car fenders. The Philadelphia Record tells of one of them who has designed a fender with a powerful spring that would throw a full-grown man a distance of thirty feet.

It appears from the recent English agricultural returns that there is a considerable increase in the use of land for market gardening and orchard cultivation. The average acreage in England, Wales and Scotland is now more than 218,000. Last year it was only a little less than 214,000. The market gardens cover now 92,373 acres, as compared with 88,210 last year.

The Congregation of Sacred Rites, in Rome, was recently asked to decide whether electric lights could be used "for dissipating darkness and for increasing the exterior attractiveness of churches." Its answer was as follows: "For worship, no. But for dissipating darkness and illuminating churches more brilliantly, yes; with caution, however, so that the manner may not produce the appearance of a theater."

"The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph" quotes J. R. Shepard, a prominent citizen of Nameless, Ga., as explaining how the place came by its title. Mr. Shepard said that originally various names were suggested to the postoffice department, but objection was made on one ground and another. He added: "At last I sat down and wrote out a list of several hundred names, and told them if they could not find one on the list to suit them the office would remain nameless. For I had suggested every name I had ever heard of. In due time the answer came back, 'Let it remain Nameless,' and ever since that time it has had that name, which, while a little odd, is not such a bad name after all."

For the last three years Mrs. Joshua Biles, of Southington, Conn., has been making a unique bed-quilt. The material is twisted cotton, and it is made in forty-one squares, seven inches each way, except the inner square, which takes up the space of nine of the ordinary ones. On this are inscribed in blue stitching, which is readily deciphered, the names of all the soldiers who went to the Civil War from Southington, together with a picture of the soldiers' monument. On the other squares are the pictures of places and persons of local note, such as the pastors of the churches, the postmasters of the three villages, the assessors, the contractors and builders, merchants, etc., the names of the various manufacturing firms, with the lists of officers, pictures of various historic buildings and names of secret societies represented in the town in 1892. Mrs. Biles has been untiring in her efforts to finish this remarkable work, and it is now stretched upon a frame.

The heroic life savers did more work in the last fiscal year along our coasts than in any previous equal period. They rescued 5,382 persons from drowning—a colossal achievement which furnishes a high testimonial to the heroism of the men attached to the service. Ten millions of dollars worth of property was imperiled during the year on the great lakes and along our stormy Atlantic coasts, and the greater quantity of it was saved. The work of the service is constantly increasing, and the nation should provide amply for it. No class of men who come into contact with the ravages of the sea are braver or more deserving than the men who man the life-saving stations. Many scores of shipwrecked sailors who have been succored at these stations would join their voices to any general demand for better pay and larger honors for the worthy corps.

Austria proposes to deal with persistent drunkards by treating them as mentally incapable, and detaining them in special retreats for a term of two years. They may go in of their own accord or on compulsion, but cannot leave until their term has expired, except on certain causes of probation. Persons may be sent to the retreat either by order of the magistrate or on the petition of the parents or children, or of the husband or wife, or trustee, or of the chief of a lunatic asylum in which a drunkard may be detained. Inebriates may further be assigned to retreats by the action of the public prosecutor, or by the mayor of the town or village in which the habitual drunkard resides. In all cases the inebriate must be legally tried and convicted, the court being bound to hear witnesses, including the drunkard himself, as well as the doctors, more especially experts on mental diseases. The term of detention will be generally for two years, but the patient may be released on leave after one year, but will be confined again in case he relapses into his former bad habits.

### Canned Foods.

In buying canned goods an eminent physician's instructions are to "reject every article that does not show the line of rosin round the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam on the side of the can. Reject every can that does not have the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it, as well as the name of the company or town where manufactured. Standards have all this. When the whole dealer is ashamed to have his name on the goods, fight shy of him.

Press up the bottom of the can. If decomposition is beginning the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of the roller of your sewing machine will do. If the goods are sound, it will be solid, and there will be no rattle in the tin. Reject every tin that shows any sign of rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can. If housekeepers are educated on these points, then the murk of zinc amalgam will become a thing of the past."

### A New Musical Machine.

An automatic tubular chime has been invented by Allan B. Olney. As the name indicates, the tubular chimes are made with the new tubular bells, and the people who have heard the bells in clocks will appreciate the beauty of the tones that can be secured in the new machine.

The machine is a